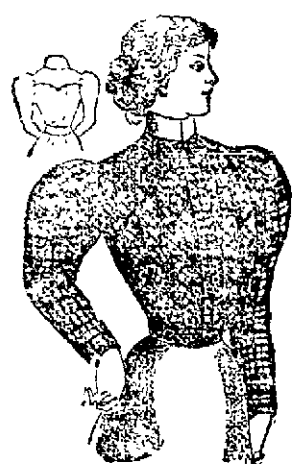


SAMUEL GULY & CO

Shirt Waist Chances

Here Now — That Are Unusual.



For 49 cents

You have your choice of all 69 and 75 cent waists. A choice assortment of styles in figures and stripes.

The best styles and qualities of our 89 and 98 cent lawn and percale waists.

Choice for 75c each

Some \$1.25 waists complete assortment of sizes, gingham, fine lawns and perca es.

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All \$1.50 cheviot, gingham and percale waists, offered as extra good value

At only \$1.25 each

SAMUEL GULY & CO

Many Times

Since moving to 101 Main street have we been obliged to buy again to replace goods closed out. Trade has been larger than we anticipated, but there are some lines of goods where a small portion are unsold and to entirely close out this stock we begin tomorrow morning to offer them at prices which will surely bring you to our store and clean our shelves and counters to make room for goods which are arriving daily.

We fully guarantee every thing sold to be of best quality or money refunded.

M. V. N. BRAMAN

101 Main Street and 12 State Street.
Telephone 220.

MCKINLEY CALLS SAMPSON TO TIME

Orders Admiral to Wake Up Instantly and Accompany Gen. Miles to Porto Rico Himself.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXASPERATED BY THE DELAY.

Official Statement Made That Porto Rico Is to Be Held As Permanent Possession. Startling Report of Garcia's Action. Reinforcements Reach Dewey.

SAMPSON MUST MOVE QUICK.

President Indignant at His Delay of Miles, and Gives Personal Commands.

Washington, July 21.—President McKinley is thoroughly aroused over the delay which has occurred in starting Gen. Miles and the expedition under his command for Porto Rico. For several days Miles and his troops have been aboard their transports at Playa del Este, waiting the naval convoys which have been rushed by Sampson. Troops have been sweltering in the crowded ships under the boiling heat of a tropical sun, while Gen. Miles has been chafing under what he believes to be inexcusable delay, and is bombarding the war department with dispatches urging in the strongest terms that the navy be hurried in its preparations for the expedition.

Instructions of the most positive nature have been cabled to Sampson to supply the necessary convoys for Gen. Miles transports, but notwithstanding these instructions Sampson has proceeded with his preparations for the expedition with a deliberation that is exasperating the officials here.

The President, who has been giving the Porto Rican expedition his personal attention, as he has given, indeed, all phases of the war, finally became deeply concerned lest that part of the Porto Rican expedition that has already sailed from this country should arrive at the point of rendezvous in advance of Gen. Miles and his navy. It is feared that if Gen. Wilson's command, which sailed yesterday from Charleston, should arrive in advance of Gen. Miles and the naval convoys, serious danger and possibly disaster might result, as Gen. Wilson's ships are absolutely without protection.

The distance from Charleston to Porto Rico is a trifle over 1,300 miles, while from Playa del Este to Porto Rico is about 700 miles. The comparative distances which Gen. Wilson and Gen. Miles have to travel to reach the point of rendezvous are 100 miles more nearly equal however, by reason of the fact that the former has more than a full day's start.

Fully appreciating these facts and realizing the necessity for prompt action in getting Gen. Miles and his expedition started, President McKinley this morning issued personal orders through the secretary of the navy to Sampson that he should proceed immediately to Porto Rico with Gen. Miles. The President's orders are susceptible of no misconstruction. They are imperative to a degree seldom employed except in cases of extreme emergency. They are of the sort that will brook no delay in their execution.

Sampson must start at once or the President will know the reason why. No excuses of an ordinary nature will be accepted by the President for further delay.

While no official information that the fleet has sailed had been received at the war department up to 9.30 o'clock this morning, it is believed that Gen. Miles and his troops under convoy of the navy have departed from Cuba.

Raising Spanish Ships.

Washington, July 21.—Sampson cables very satisfactory progress in the wrecking work on the Maria Teresa, and thinks it will be raised by Sunday. The board examining the Reina Mercedes today think it can be raised.

Tried to Run Blockade.

Key West, July 21.—The British steamer New Foundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower Tuesday off Cienfuegos, trying to run the blockade. It left Halifax, N. S. July 9. It was sent with a prize crew to Charleston.

SAMPSON'S SLOWNESS.

Again Delays Porto Rican Expedition. Yesterday's Development.

Washington, July 21.—General Miles sent a long dispatch to Washington yesterday, reporting some of the conditions prevailing at Santiago, by the relief of which the Porto Rico expedition would be expedited. He described the men on their transports as exceedingly restless. They are uncomfortably located, and while confined to the ships are in danger of contagion should disease break out. He clearly intimated that he saw no occasion for delay, and the tenor of his dispatch was such as to stir up the Washington officials.

Most of them appeared to be surprised that discontent and restlessness should exist among the confined soldiers, and General Miles' disclosures were a veritable revelation to many of them. He described the horses as dying from the effects of the voyage and the failure to land them. He expressed the intention of placing the command and the animals on shore if there should be much further delay.

He explained that the repeated postponement of the departure of the 12 transports, which will form the contingent from Santiago and Tampa for Porto Rico, was caused by the failure of the navy to furnish convoys, and he insisted in unmistakable terms that the navy department be requested to issue such orders to Admiral Sampson as would provide the naval vessel necessary for the protection of the troops intended for Porto Rico en route to that point.

General Miles' dispatch conveyed the impression that he did not sympathize with or cordially approve of the attitude of the naval authorities at Santiago. He evidently regarded their policy of delay as inimical to the plans of the army.

The Landing Place.

It is the plan of General Miles to go along the northern coast of Hayti and Porto Rico until he reaches the extreme eastern end of the latter island. His course will then be southward for a few miles to the harbor of Pajardo, 34 miles from San Juan. After mature consideration, this point has been decided upon as an excellent base from which to direct operations. General Miles will not move actively upon the interior of the island for two weeks, but will wait for the 6,000 troops now on the way from Tampa for Enst's brigade, which sailed from Charleston last night, and for the rest of the troops expected to sail from Newport News during the next 10 days.

A Stitch In Time.

The army will enter Porto Rico under greatly superior conditions than those which attended the movement against Santiago. There will be no unnecessary privations; no starvation; no unreasonable clothing; nor any of the other discomforts experienced at Santiago, which have been blamed directly to the neglect of the war department and to the inexperience of officials newly appointed to responsible positions. The experience gained in the Santiago expedition will lighten the work of the men operating against San Juan.

Not only is the war department better able to care for the army in the field, but the experience of the past has been of value to the manufacturers of the country upon whom the government depended for goods bought in open market. Every regiment ordered on the Porto Rican expedition takes from its own camp the supplies needed during the early days of the invasion. At each camp food and supplies have been concentrated, and as the troops move from the camp to the coast to embark on the transports, they take with them full complements of clothing and food. The troops leaving Santiago are not so well supplied, but shipments have already been prepared for their use. For supplying the troops after the invasion has begun the arrangements are equally complete.

May Be More Fighting.

The news from Madrid that General Puraña, the Spanish commander at Guantanamo, refuses to be included in the "capitulation" of Santiago, causes some concern in administration circles. If the terms made by General Toral and accepted by General Shafter are repudiated by the other military commanders in the ceded territory there will of course be a renewal of the fighting and a continuance of the campaign in eastern Cuba, with the same result which has characterized operations heretofore.

Until this uncertainty is cleared up it would be unwise for General Shafter's force to be weakened, which is an additional reason why the Fifth army corps cannot be heavily drawn upon to furnish troops for the Porto Rican expedition.

PORTO RICO TO BE HELD.

Official Statement Says It Will Be Made Permanent Possession.

Washington, July 21.—The authoritative declaration was made today that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession by this country as the price of the war. The subjoined practically an official statement, was made to the Associated Press today.

Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, as has been the plan from the first.

Once taken it never is to be released. This possession will go toward making up the expenses of the war.

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of development, as no certain policy has been finally adopted yet. It was intimated that later on the islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico.

SHAFTER NEEDS MORE IMMUNES.

Opens Direct Communication With Washington and Repeats Demand.

Santiago, July 21.—Shafter has opened a cable office and has direct communication with Washington. Regarding the disposition of the Fifth Army corps with him, the cavalry division has been sent into the mountains its own request, to see if it cannot get into shape to accompany Miles to Porto Rico.

Shafter cables Washington that it is imperative necessary that he should have more immunes sent immediately. All the men are encamped on the fighting line where they have been two weeks. Wheeler is still ill, but refuses to leave the front.

Squabble Over Peace.

Madrid, July 21.—Most Spaniards believe they are drifting toward the loss of all the colonies, and a condition made, perhaps, worse by domestic troubles which their present rulers are as incapable of averting as they were of foreseeing them. The stolid silence and indifference of the public adds to the perplexity of Sagasta and his ministers. They only meet to squabble over peace or war, Gamazo and Duke Almodovar leading those who argue for peace, and Minister Correa being the chief advocate of war.

General Campos said to an interviewer: "I believe the government acted too hastily in refusing to accept the American ultimatum. I would have waited to have received the ultimatum. Apart from that I am persuaded that the Americans wanted nothing but war. They continued to help the insurrection after Spain had granted autonomy. Punishment, however, has arrived for the Cubans and Yankees. The Cubans will wage against the Yankees the same war they waged against Spain. It will be a costly, bloody, endless war like ours."

Blanco Can't Cable.

Washington, July 21.—Two days ago General Greely, chief signal officer, cabled instructions to his officers in Santiago to send up and place a guard over the three cable lines connecting Santiago with Cienfuegos, whence by a land line communication is established with Havana. Yesterday he was informed that his orders had been carried out.

The closing of the Cienfuegos cables absolutely isolates Havana and General Blanco from Madrid. Blanco's only means of communicating with the government at Madrid now is by the Key West cable, which is under the strictest censorship. Several cipher dispatches passing between General Blanco and the Spanish government drifted into this country. They did not reach their destination.

Gratuitous Counsel From London.

London, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially: "As strong supporters and sincere well-wishers of the United States we suggest a reconsideration of the decision to send Commodore Watson to Europe. It could not materially harm Spain, and would only be likely to reunite the Spaniards into an impervious obduracy of endurance and a determination to suffer to all lengths. That is their national character. It was that which baffled Napoleon, who had land forces to overrun the whole country; whilst at every point an American fleet would touch there would be danger of European complications."

STARTED AT LAST.

Alger Notified This Afternoon That Miles Started at 3.

Washington, July 21.—Secretary Alger received a dispatch from Gen. Miles saying he sails for Porto Rico at 3 this afternoon. Warships accompanying him are Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Linden and Wasp.

GARCIA WITHDRAWS ALLIANCE.

A New York Journal Special Says He Is Angry at Slights.

New York, July 21.—The Journal prints a special from Santiago saying that Garcia has written a letter to Shafter expressing himself as disgusted with his treatment at the hands of the Americans and saying he will withdraw his forces to the hills and fight independently, as before the Americans came. He complains of the failure of Shafter to officially notify him of the surrender of the forces under Toral, and that he was not invited to attend the ceremony of capitulation.

WEYLER MAY FORM CABINET.

To Push the War to Utmost Limits.

London, July 21.—According to a special from Madrid Sagasta has again offered to resign and been counseled by the queen regent to advise with others relative to its future course. It is reported that Weyler will form a cabinet to support the dynasty and repeal the suspension of constitutional rights and continue the war to the utmost limits.

TRANSPORTS REACH DEWEY.

Reinforcements Arrived at Manila. Saturday. Contentment Among Spaniards.

Hong Kong, July 21.—The German steamer Wuotan, which left Manila last Saturday, reports the transports China and others with troops for Dewey, arrived there that day. The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet received there on July 17 created consternation among the Spaniards.

Letters For Honolulu.

Washington, July 21.—Postmaster General Smith said today the United States domestic postal service would be extended to the Hawaiian Islands as soon as our flag was raised there.

To Carry Hawaiian Troops.

Seattle, Washington, July 21.—The government has chartered three steamers of the Alaskan fleet to transport troops to Honolulu.

Situation In Manila.

Madrid, July 21.—Mr. Sagasta and General Correa, minister of war, declare that the latest news from the Philippines is of the most favorable character. General Correa's advice indicates that the insurgents are now displaying "only a lukewarm hostility towards the Spanish troops."

Captain General Augustin sends an official dispatch asserting under date of July 14, that while the blockade is becoming very strict, the enemy has lost heavily in several engagements, "by which the morale of the American force has been weakened and the Spaniards have been greatly encouraged." The dispatch alleges also that "the garrison is ready to fight to the death," and that General Monet and several officers who had escaped from Matabele have arrived there.

In case of the bombardment of Manila the area to which the Spanish may retire will be limited to the American and insurgent lines surrounding the city. There may come the struggle, for the Spaniards have burrowed into the mountains, fortified hills and knolls for the final fight. It is known that every energy is bent within the city to prepare it for the final struggle. The people are exhorted by the clergy and military authorities, and their hopes are buoyed by false reports as to relief from Spain, and Spanish triumphs in the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast. Augustin is credited with an assertion that he can muster 150,000 troops. No one seriously believes that he can marshal 20,000.

Hobson Suits \$1.00

For the little fellows, age 3 to 12. See our State street window. These suits are very attractive and will cultivate the proper spirit of the times in the small boy. In addition they wear well and cost but \$1.00.

Boys' Suits 1-2 Price

In our boys' department while the remainder of the 100 juvenile suits last. Other suits, including boys and youths, reduced from 10 per cent. to 33 per cent. and our special inventory prices are simply irresistible. You can afford to buy a year's supply now.

Inventory Sale of Suits

All our this season's Cutting-made reasonable suits without reservation at one of the popular prices, 5.00, 6.65, 8.75, 10.75, 12.75 or 14.75. This makes the average reduction more than 25 per cent. and proves our ability to make tempting price inducements for this sale.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.,

Wholesale-Retailers.

Cutting Corner.

M. Gatslick

JULY SACRIFICES.

Fine Ready Made Clothing at the Lowest Possible Prices.

I have a good assortment of fine summer suits, which will be sold at a considerable amount UNDER COST during this month. Rather than carry the stock over a big sacrifice will be made in the price. In fact if you are looking for a bargain, drop in and we will guarantee to satisfy you as to style, quality, fit and price.

M. GATSLICK,
Clothier and Furnisher,
66 MAIN STREET.

CUT PRICES

Its altogether too hot to argue with you on Prices. Our Cut Prices are arguments in themselves. Suffice it is to say if you need Patent Medicines, Drugs, Toilet Articles or Prescriptions and will give me a call, I will, in spite of the hot weather, show you plainly why my Cut Prices means a customer. It will pay you to call. You know where, at John H. C. Pratt's, the Pioneer Cut Price Druggist, 30 Main Street, opposite State Street.

CUT PRICES

High Grade Clothes Low Grade Prices.

For the next 30 days we shall sell all our fine imported and domestic suitings, overcoatings, and trousers at greatly reduced prices. We have an elegant line of Scotch and worsted fabrics suitable for business suits and everything made in black coatings for cutaway and frock suits,

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Special Sale of Trousers at \$7.00 per pair.

P. J. BOLAND,

Tailor and Furnisher,

Boland Block

-----Let Us Repair Your Wheels or Watches-----

'98 Hartford Tires,	\$2 00	'98 Trinity Tires,	\$1 50
" Vim Tires,	2 00	" Calum King Lamps,	3 50
" Regal Tires,	1 75	" Solar Gas,	3 00

GEO. E. PATTON COMPANY,
49 Center Street.

INSURANCE of All Kinds....
Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents.



The Roberts-Skellie Wedding—Found Dead in Bed—Liberal Contributions for the Soldiers—The Telephone Scheme Killed.

TELEPHONE SCHEME KILLED.

About 25 representative citizens met in the opera house Wednesday afternoon to consider the question of having a telephone exchange established in town and after some discussion the project was voted down. The meeting was organized with W. Bullock chairman and S. J. Kellogg secretary. The New England Telephone and Telegraph company, from whom the proposition came, was represented by A. C. Starr and F. G. Daboll of Springfield, the latter being superintendent of the western division. W. H. Steadman, manager of the North Adams exchange, was also present. Secretary Kellogg read a petition from the Village Improvement society to the selectmen objecting to the erection of poles and wires in the streets and praying that the company be compelled to place the wires under ground in case it was granted a franchise. Mr. Kellogg also read the petition of the company to the selectmen for the location of poles on certain streets. The company agreed to reserve space on the poles for the fire alarm wires. Mr. Starr then explained the company's proposition, which was to put in telephones at from \$25 to \$32 a year, with 15 cents toll on messages sent out of town. The company would replace present lines with better ones and give the town right of way for its fire alarm wires. The company could not afford to bury the wires unless the town would subscribe toward the expense. Mr. Starr said the business men of the town wanted the service and that the exchange would be located on Spring street. The discussion followed developed the fact that many who had expressed themselves in favor of the enterprise supposed when they did so that the exchange would include North Adams, and when they learned that it was to be a strictly local affair they changed their minds. Dr. Woodbridge vigorously opposed the plan and said that in some other places much more was given for the money. Several others were heard and on motion of Dr. Woodbridge it was voted that the sense of the meeting was opposed to the granting of the company's petition. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ROBERTS-SKELLIE WEDDING.

There was a quiet but very pleasant wedding this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Maria Tallmadge, 4 Belden avenue, when her daughter, Mrs. Mary Tallmadge Skellie, was married to Herbert Eugene Roberts of New York city. The rooms were tastefully trimmed with ferns and cut flowers and Miss Lizzie Noel presided at the piano. The ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock by Rev. G. V. Stryker in the presence only of relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride wore a gown of canary colored satin with overdress of white organdie. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Lillian Tallmadge, who wore a pink silk with an overdress of white organdie. After the ceremony a collation was served. The bride and groom left town on the 5:15 train for New York and will begin housekeeping at once in a commodious flat at 190 East Seventy-sixth street.

Mr. Roberts is a house decorator and is recognized as a very competent and skillful man in his business. His bride is a native of this town, where the greater part of her life has been passed and where she has many friends whose best wishes go with her to her new home.

A large number of beautiful and useful wedding presents were received, among them being numerous offerings from the bride's relatives in Michigan.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

News was received by telephone Wednesday of the sudden death in Northampton of Patrick Donahue, son of Dennis Donahue, of this town. The only particulars given were that Mr. Donahue appeared to be in his usual good health when he retired Tuesday night and that he was found dead in bed Wednesday morning. The message was received at McMahon's livery office and was taken by Thomas McMahon, Jr., to the home of Dennis Donahue on the west mountain. It was a great shock to the family. Mr. Donahue was about 30 years of age and had been located for several years in Northampton, where he was engaged in the building business. The news of his death was received with regret by all who knew him. His brother John went to Northampton Wednesday afternoon and the body will be brought to this town for burial.

The window sashes in the Thompson laboratories have been newly painted and the fence in front of the buildings has also been given a coat, the color being dark green.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The people of the town have subscribed liberally to the fund for the relief of the boys in Tampa. In addition to the \$20 sent last week \$75 was forwarded Tuesday night, and that time \$15 more has been contributed. The boys complain that their rations are poor and insufficient and this money is to help make their life in camp a little more endurable.

Letters are advertised at the post-office for J. M. Burke and James Edmonds.

C. H. King has applied for a drug-ist's license.

Antonio Clariassy went to Adams Wednesday to work on the new parochial school building.

Master Charles Grady, son of Mrs. John Grady, has returned from a visit with his grandfather in North Adams and his brother Edward has now gone to the same place to spend a few days.

A long distance telephone has been placed in the Williamstown National bank.

Hopkins post is thinking of getting up a social and dance for the benefit of the soldier boys. Such an event would undoubtedly be largely patronized.

The Easy Food Easy to Buy, Easy to Cook, Easy to Eat, Easy to Digest. Quaker Oats At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

DR. C. T. KINSMAN,
Dentist.

Norfolk block, Spring street, Williamstown.

CHARLES T. TEFET,
Dentist.

Water, corner Main Street, Williamstown, Mass.

A concert will be given at the opera house this evening by the Crescent quartet of Pittsfield, assisted by Prof. John F. Howes of Albany, reader. The proceeds will be divided between Company M of Adams and the boys who have gone to the war from this town. A large attendance is hoped for.

George W. Russell lectured in Readsboro, Vt., Wednesday evening on "Prohibition from a Financial Point of View."

The Citizens' band entertainment passed off successfully Wednesday evening and there will be another tonight.

The White Oaks Sunday school enjoyed a picnic today on Rev. W. R. Stocking's farm.

The Methodist Sunday school had a hot day for its excursion to Pontonoc lake Wednesday, but had a very pleasant outing nevertheless.

Joseph Quinn is taking a vacation this week and will begin his duties in Neyland & Quinn's store next week.

*Get your bicycle sundries at Hodge's. You will save money, 22 Summer street.

*Strawberry shortcake, with cream, at Hestford's tonight and every night.

*Luggage cart, 15c; Tooe clips, 15c; a tire, \$1.75; at Hodge's, 22 Summer street. Tel. 223-1.

PAYNE'S DESERTED TOMB.

Reminiscences of the Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

The old Christian cemetery at Tunis is one of the strangest sights in that strange town. Just off a busy thoroughfare, under an ancient archway, is a heavy wooden gate, much worn by the lapse of time, thickly studded with fantastic nails and provided with a prodigious knocker. The latter, however, is unused, for the gate yields to an energetic push, and you find yourself in a large, walled inclosure, half garden, half graveyard, where an Italian woman is hanging out clothes among the gaunt white tombs. It is 12 years since any one was buried here, and the place is beginning to look neglected. The modern cemetery is now outside the walls, and its guardians told me that many people came to him to inquire for the monument of "an American poet" or "an American consul," and he had to send them to the old graveyard. The monument in question is that of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and it bears the following inscription upon its sides:

"In memory of John Howard Payne, author of 'Home, Sweet Home.' Born June 9, 1791; died April 9, 1852. Erected A. D. 1855."

[American Arms—eagle surmounted by motto "E Pluribus Unum." "Died at the American consulate in Tunis. Aged 60 years and 10 months."

"In the tomb beneath this stone the poet's remains lay buried for 30 years. On Jan. 5, 1883, they were disinterred and taken away to his native land, where they received honor and final burial in the city of Washington June 9, 1883. 'Then be content, poor heart.'"

"Sure when thy gentle spirit fled To realms beyond the azure dome With arms outstretched God's angel said, 'Welcome to heaven's home, sweet home.'"

There is a certain appropriateness about the fact that the author of the exile's most pathetic anthem should have died so many thousand miles away from home.—London Sketch.

Rough on Solomon.

The following incident happened at one of the "catecheisms" which are held periodically in Scotland for all the members of the kirk of a certain district.

"The lesson was in Ecclesiastes," says Mr. Johnston, "and one day they had been discussing the verse in which Solomon says, 'Among a thousand men I have found one, but among a thousand women I have found not one,' meaning one just and good and upright. And an old Scotchwoman, when she had listened in silence and heard the rest accept it as present and gospel truth, got her dander up and rose to her feet.

"'Ho! she said indignantly, her eyes blazing. 'Do you find why that was? It was because nae decent woman had been in his company.'"

MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

WHILE THE WAR LASTS,

All who march, walk or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures, aching, tired, sore, swollen feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blisters, sweating feet. All the regular army, troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in hot climates can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A BURGLAR STORY.

"No, Amelia, you cannot write a successful burglar story. Your burglars are too considerate. Now, a burglar hasn't any professional pride. He doesn't care how easily he can get into a house. He gloms over a solitary establishment though he goes prepared to kill whomever he may find. I have read every word of your story, but it will not do," said Mr. Brown firmly, as he looked at his wife.

"Why will it not do?"

"Well, in the first place, you don't know anything about a burglar. We have never been rich enough to persuade a thief that it was worth while to visit us. And that last chapter, where you have the burglar 'start at the sound of approaching footsteps,' and, leaving his bag of silver and his dark lantern, rush headlong from the house—that, my dear, is absurd! He wouldn't leave the silver nor rush out. You should change that. Have him sink behind a door, draw a pistol and take sure aim. See?"

"I don't care if I haven't seen a burglar. I know just what they are like. Haven't I been alone in this house night after night when I could imagine they were all over the place? I have experienced every sensation that any one could with burglars; therefore I write from experience," retorted Mrs. Brown, picking up the package of neatly written pages and laying it on her desk.

"You'll not be more frightened than usual, then, if I'm not at home before morning?" said Mr. Brown, looking at his watch.

Mr. Brown was the editor of a morning paper, and his wife was accustomed to being left alone. They lived in one of the pleasant suburbs near Boston, a safe and quiet location, where neighbors were near at hand and where a policeman walked by the house at certain hours of the night.

"I must go now. It's after 8. Look well after a burglar. Just think of the 'local color' you could put in your story if a burglar really should come in during my absence."

Mrs. Brown received these remarks in scornful silence, and after her husband's departure took up her manuscript and read the story carefully.

"The trouble is that Tom doesn't know a story when he sees it. Unless anything is a regular newspaper article he doesn't see the value. Now, a judge, a man of subtle mind—a burglar, for instance—would see the fine points, the realistic power, of this story in a moment."

Mrs. Brown almost regretted the limits of her surroundings, which prevented her from requesting the opinion of some burglar of literary perceptions.

The clock struck 1—a sudden sharp stroke that woke Mrs. Brown instantly. She was wide awake in a moment, with every sense alert. A little breeze came in through an open window, and she noticed the heavy fragrance of the lilacs.

With wide open eyes she waited, for she felt she was in some immediate danger—that to move, to make the least sound, would be to hasten her fate. She forgot that a neighbor could be easily called, that her doors were securely fastened. She was only conscious of a numbing fear.

She could distinctly hear footsteps in the lower part of the house. She heard a chair move in the library, then came a silence, and Mrs. Brown gained a little courage and realized that something must be done. There was a service of silver that could not be easily replaced and there was another danger—they might set the house on fire. For her to simply listen and wait for them to work their will was madness.

She crept out of bed and slipped on a loose gown. Then her fear almost overcame her. "If I live until morning, we will move," she whispered, between her chilled lips, but she opened her door and went trembling down the stairs.

The library door was ajar and a dim light shone through the space, but there was no sound to be heard. For a moment Mrs. Brown listened. Then came the faint rustle of paper and, leaning over the railing, she passed into the room.

She could see her desk plainly. Before it sat a man. In his hands was the manuscript she had left upon her desk two hours before.

As Mrs. Brown watched him the tense lines in her face relaxed; her eyes were fixed upon him, and as he read on and on a faint smile hovered about her lips. For an instant she resolved to sacrifice her silver, but not! She carefully retraced her steps, gained her own room and in a moment the quiet of the street was awakened by the sound of her cries: "Police! Help, help!" At the same instant there was the noise of an overturned chair, the rush of steps and the slam of an outer door.

When Mrs. Brown came down the stairs to let in the people who had promptly come to her assistance, she found the library door wide open. On the table was an overturned dark lantern and beside it a bag containing the silver. Scattered about the desk and floor were the sheets of manuscript.

Mrs. Brown looked about her carefully. "We must not touch a thing in this room until Mr. Brown returns," she said with a faint note of triumph in her voice.—Exchange.

Troublesome Vermin.

Roaches, or croton bugs, are a troublesome kind of household vermin which frequent sinks and other places where water is constantly kept. They breed with prodigious rapidity and unless exterminated or driven off will soon swarm all over the house, penetrating into everything, even the beds. Prevention in the case of roaches is better than cure, and as soon as any of them are seen powdered borax should be sprinkled about the spots they seem to frequent, and they should also be scalded out. Holbein rubbed over with molasses, put round their resorts, is also a very effectual poison for them.

How, Indeed?

She—Do you believe in platonic love? He—I hardly know. Do you? She—Well, of course there may be such a thing, but—but—well, between two such people as you and—and— He—No, not between you and me. Ah, Helen, platonic love would not do for me! I must speak. Can you—can you— She—Oh, Alfred, how did you guess my secret?—Chicago News.

You'll Know The Minute You See It.



Has No Superior.

Requires No Soaking. Always Ready. Absolutely Pure. Each package divided into four equal parts, each part making one part of delicious jelly. Get the Minute booklet, over to Daisy. Sent by mail. Whitman Grocery Co., Orange, Mass. Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Minute Tapioca.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

Buyers of MACHINE-MADE tea will not feel the tax now levied on tea, because of its greater STRENGTH and PURITY as compared with hand-rolled teas of other countries. This makes it more economical to use. Buy it and save money.

NOTE THE ECONOMY—ONE teaspoonful makes TWO cups with FIVE minutes infusion.

LIPTON'S Ceylon-India TEAS

"Are the finest the world produces." In sealed packages. Put up by the grower.

For Sale By E. W. Blackinton & Co., W. H. Reynolds Brown & O'Connor, H. A. Sherman & Co. North Adams Co-operative association R. Darrow.



For sale by W. V. BURDETT.

The Adams National Bank

of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Incorporated 1832. Reorganized 1865.
CAPITAL \$200,000
SURPLUS, Undivided Profits ... \$150,000
E. S. WILKINSON, President.
A. C. HOUGHTON, Vice-President.
W. H. PRITCHARD, Cashier.
Directors, A. C. Houghton, E. S. Wilkinson, T. A. Whitaker, George P. Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Cady, G. W. Chase, H. W. Clark.

Accounts and collections solicited.

THE NUT SHELL

15 Center St.

Entirely refitted and completely stocked with the purest and best brands of liquor for family and medicinal purposes.

TRY A BOTTLE OF OUR CARLISLE WHISKY. This whisky is bottled in bond under the direct supervision of the internal revenue department of the United States. It is 100 proof and well worth \$1.50 per bottle. OUR PRICE IS \$1.00. We carry a large stock of choice old wine which we sell for 35c, 50c and 75c per bottle. We make a specialty of Alley's East India Stock Ale 15c per quart bottle; also fine Old Porter and Pure Apple Cider at 15c per quart bottle.

THE NUT SHELL

15 Center St.
J. B. KEANEY & CO
Proprietors.

Pyrocure Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

Try Pyrocure—

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefitted. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURE is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

For sale by North Adams, Adams, Williamstown, North Pownal and Wilmington druggists.
THE PYROCURE COMPANY,
North Adams, Mass.

ALFORD

Invites You

To Read This:

A good double tenement house, in a very desirable location, lot 86x90; a number of good features about this property that will be given upon application, and the price is only \$3,500.

And This:

Another double tenement house in the fifth ward that should, and undoubtedly will, find a ready purchaser. Price and particulars on application.

And This:

A two-tenement house, just completed, in good locality, modern improvements, lot 45x108, \$3,500.

And This:

A building lot, 54x93, in first-class neighborhood, all graded and ready to build upon, \$1,000.

And This:

A new two-tenement house, 5 rooms each, lot 54x150, desirably located and good property for home and investment, \$2,500.

And This:

I have several of the best lots on Richmond Hill for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

And This:

\$1,000 will buy a farm in Stamford, consisting of 27 acres; 15 acres in mowing, 40 acres in pasture, balance in timber; fine sugar orchard. The timber on this property consists principally of beach, maple and ash. The price is certainly low.

And This:

Kempville houses and lots at right prices.

Fire Insurance

In the Leading Companies.

A. S. ALFORD, Real Estate and Insurance. 90 Main Street

HARVEY A. GALLUP, Boland Block,

Has Two New Offers This Week. The McAdoo property on Cherry, Meadow and Winter streets at a low price and right terms.

A new house and barn, large lot on River street. To insure a quick sale the owner has marked this place down \$1000. Let me show it to you.

Insurance of Every description.

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

"Forgotten all the Geography I Ever Knew."

Then brush up on the subject. Get one of the Transcript Wall Maps—5 1-2 feet long by 4 feet wide, printed on extra heavy paper, mounted on rolls, already to hang—one of the best maps published by Rand, McNally & Co., the largest map publishing concern in the country. Printed on both sides; the United States on one side; on the other a complete map of the world. Counties, railroads, rivers, towns, etc., all correctly located. Such a map will enable you to follow the world's news intelligently and will be an educator for the children.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will give one of these magnificent maps, together with THE DAILY TRANSCRIPT delivered by carrier or sent by mail. Or if already a subscriber, you can secure the map upon payment of 75 cent accompanied by 12 coupons clipped from any issue of THE TRANSCRIPT.

The Transcript Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass.

Copley Square --Hotel.

Huntington Ave., cor. Dexter St., Boston. A new and elegantly appointed fireproof hotel. Pleasantly and conveniently located. One minute from Huntington Ave. Station. B. & A. R. R. Five to eight minutes to shopping centers and places of amusement. Electric cars to all points pass the door.

Rooms Singly or En Suite, with Privilege of Bath.
American plan, \$3.50 per day and up.
European, rooms \$1.50 per day and up.
F. S. RISTEEN & CO.

Judge A Jewelry Store

By its Watches and Diamonds. Judged in this way, we will not be found lacking, carrying, as we do, a full line of the celebrated Howard Watches and a large stock of Diamonds, every one reliable. Wedding Gifts and Wedding Engraving are coming in for a good deal of attention just now. Be sure that we can fill your wants well and reasonably.

L. M. BARNES, 5 Wilson Block

LADIES Who Have Used Them Recommend as the BEST DR. KING'S Star Crown Brand PENNYROYAL PILLS. Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Used for years by leading specialists. Hundreds of testimonials. Atrial will convince you of their intrinsic value in case of suppression. Send for sample and book. All druggists or by mail \$1.00. KING MEDICINE CO., Box 1920, BOSTON, MASS.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents week, 30 cents a month, \$6 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

By the
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.
From
The Transcript Building, Bank St.
North Adams, Mass.

"I know not what record of sin awaits
on the other world; but this I do know,
that I never was so mean as to despise a
man because he was poor, because he was
ignorant, or because he was black."
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from
all parts of the world are received ex-
clusively by The Transcript up to the
hour of going to press.

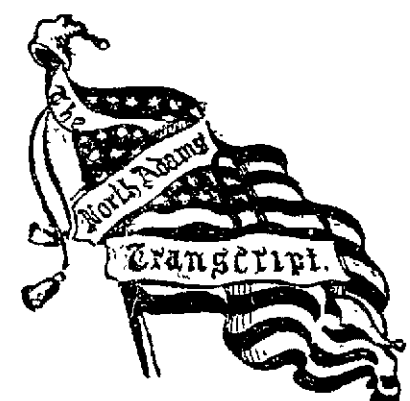
"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the seal of the city of North Adams

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 21, '98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are
the best business men in this commu-
nity. Their advertisements are worth
reading, and they are the firms with
whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics
are solicited by The Transcript. They
must be signed (not necessarily for pub-
lication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

OUR FORMAL SURRENDERS.

The interesting ceremony which took
place at Santiago last Sunday, by
which General Toral delivered up him-
self and his staff, 25,000 troops and
their arms, the next to the largest city
in Cuba and all it contained and the
eastern part of the island into the
hands of the United States, was one
of the very few formal surrenders in
the history of our country.

If we go back to revolutionary times
we shall find the struggle for inde-
pendence illumined by two formal,
spectacular surrenders. On the 17th
of October, 1777, General Burgoyne, in
the presence of the American and Brit-
ish arm istendered his sword to his
conqueror, General Gates, thereby sur-
rendering his command of 5,791 men to
the continental forces. General Gates
politely returned the British general
his sword. The surrendered men, after
giving up their arms, were marched
from Saratoga, where the surrender
took place, to New England, with the
intention of permitting them to return
to England. But congress afterward
changed its mind and kept them in a
kind of colony in Virginia till the close
of the war.

The surrender of Cornwallis to
Washington, four years later, October
19, 1781, was conducted with a cere-
mony commensurate with its great im-
portance.—Cornwallis surrendered his
army of nearly 7,000 British soldiers to
Washington, and his shipping and sea-
men to the French naval commander,
Count De Grasse. Among the spoils
were 75 brass and 160 iron cannons,
about 8,000 muskets, 23 regimental
standards, and about \$11,000 in specie.
The American and French armies were
drawn up in imposing array, General
Washington at the head of the Ameri-
can column, on his white charger, and
General Rochambeau at the head of
the French, while a large concourse
of civilians witnessed the ceremony.
Cornwallis, alleging illness, sent his
sword by one of his generals.

There were no historical surrenders
during the war of 1812 unless we ex-
cept the humiliating surrender of De-
troit to the British by General Hull.
Nor did the Mexican war afford many
such occasions. Vera Cruz afforded one
such event, surrendering to General
Scott, March 27, 1847, by which 5,000
prisoners and 500 pieces of artillery
fell into American hands. After a few
days of vigorous fighting before the
City of Mexico in September of the
same year the Mexican army of de-
fense melted away and Scott's victori-
ous forces marched into the city on
the 14th of September and took pos-
session without further ceremony.

The three principal surrenders of
the civil war were all made to General
Grant. Fort Donelson was uncondi-
tionally delivered over to him by Gen-
eral Buckner, February 16, 1862, and
with it 14,623 men, 3,000 horses, 48
pieces of artillery, 17 heavy guns,
17,600 stands of arms and a great quan-
tity of military stores. The famous
Vicksburg capitulation of July 4, 1863,
was made by General Pemberton. It
included 31,600 men, 172 cannon, 60,000
muskets and a large amount of ammu-
nition.

The most prominent surrender of
the civil war was of course the one
which took place at Appomattox April 9,
1865, when General Grant made most
magnanimous terms with the defeat-
ed leader of the confederacy, General
Robert E. Lee. By the liberal terms of
the surrender 25,355 men were paroled
and allowed to return to their homes,
the officers keeping their side arms
and both officers and men retaining
their horses. On the 26th of the same
month General Johnston surrendered
his army of 31,000 men to General
Sherman on the same terms as were

accorded to Lee, General Grant having
assisted in the negotiations.

Thus it will be seen that the surren-
der of Santiago and a Spanish army
of 25,000 men will rank among the
principal events of the kind in our his-
tory.

It is noted that the statistics of meat
consumption in this country indicate
a growing taste for mutton. This bears
out the declaration of the old hymn—
"We all like sheep."

Detailed reports from Subic bay are
still lacking. The whole world, how-
ever, comprehends that the American
commander was Dewey and that the
Germans were pretty fresh.

It is noteworthy that there are still
people on the European bourses who
buy Spanish bonds. But there were
people on the European bourses who
bought Confederate bonds, even after
the close of the civil war.

Americans have high regard for
Prof. Goldwin Smith; but his opinion
that the sending of a fleet of the
United States against the coast of
Spain would violate the Monroe doc-
trine will not delay Commodore Wat-
son's expedition to the extent of a
single hour.

Spain is going to have plenty of rings
at the front door bell. Admiral Cam-
ara's fleet is expected to reach Car-
tagena on Sunday. Arrangements are in
progress to secure transports for the
return of General Toral and his army.
And Admiral Watson, with his Ameri-
can fleet, will soon set sail.

MAY BE THE MISSING LINK.

That Mysterious and Useless Organ of
Man, the Vermiform Appendix.

A distinguished paleontologist claims
to have discovered facts serving to show
that the vermiform appendix, that mys-
teriously useless organ that has annoyed
the human family so much of late
years, is no more nor less than the rudimentary
remnant of the gizzard with
which he believes the monstrous pro-
genitors of man of the tertiary period
of the earth's existence were supplied.
Some of these gigantic creatures, lizards
in form, birds in kind, animals in some
functions, are believed to have devel-
oped by the gradual stages described by
the supporters of the theory of evolu-
tion into the semblance of a human be-
ing.

If the bird form be the original of
the human race, it is reasonable to believe
that it may have been supplied with a
gizzard, which in the bird of modern
time possesses a definite and important
function in the digestion of the food.
The bird having no teeth the food is in
many cases swallowed whole. Some
birds can crush the food with their
beaks, but normally the digestion is
permitted largely through the agency of
the gizzard, where the food is ground
into fine particles. The interior coating
of this organ is rough and muscular.
Many birds swallow, as far as the giz-
zard, small pebbles that aid the process
of attrition. Thus if the latest theory
be correct a curious paradox is present-
ed. Whereas in the beginning, as now,
the gizzard performed its functions
most satisfactorily when supplied with
indigestible substances, its rudiment
that now remains in the human struc-
ture becomes a center of dangerous con-
ditions as soon as any foreign substance,
and especially any hard matter, is de-
posited in it.

One of the marvels of anatomy for
some years has been this strange sac in
the upper intestines, apparently with-
out the least function in the digestive
system and capable of being removed
without affecting the health of the pa-
tient save to a favorable degree. Re-
searches have revealed many traces of
such rudiments in the human system.
Darwin's studies brought to light many
resemblances between man and the
lower orders. It may now be that the
leisured vermiform appendix will be
exploited as the real "missing link"
binding man to the past ages, when life
assumed many forms that are today un-
known.—Washington Star.

Villager's Idea of Hotel Business.

A young lawyer in one of the leading
lake cities recently passed a few days at
the home of his childhood, a rural ham-
let in an adjoining county. While there
he ran across one of the characters of
the place, a quaint old man whom he
had known ever since he could remem-
ber.

"How's business in town?" inquired
the aged man.

"Pretty good," replied the lawyer.

"What ye doin now?"

"Practicing law."

"What's your brother Jim doin?"

"Jim is running a hotel," and he
named one of the largest public houses
in the city.

"Is Jim married yet?"

"No."

The old man raised his head with a
commiserating glance. Then he dryly
observed:

"Has to de-pend on hired help, eh?"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bernhardt and Loti.

Sarah Bernhardt recently said to a
persistent newspaper correspondent: "I
have told you everything. There is noth-
ing that remains for me to say. You are
as bad as Pierre Loti!"

"What on earth has Pierre Loti done
to you?" was the answer.

"Oh, simply that once upon a time
he made up his mind that he was going
to make my acquaintance. First he
wrote me a letter expressing his admira-
tion for me, and did me the honor of
dedicating a book to me. I thanked
him, but I did not invite him to call on
me."

Didn't Worry.

After three successive failures in a
costly experiment one of Mr. Edison's
associates, worn out with the strain,
asked, "Why don't you worry a little
about it, Mr. Edison?"

"Why should I?" replied the inven-
tor. "You are worrying enough for
two."

The largest gold coin in the world is
the British 5 sovereign piece; the small-
est is coined in Persia and has a value
of only 1/2000 of a pound.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, bilious-
ness, headache, sour stom-
ach, indigestion, constipa-
tion. They act easily, with-
out griping, and are
the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BIG CROWD IN ATLANTA

Annual Reunion of Confederate Vet-
erans the Attraction.

Gen. Gordon and Gen. Hooker
Deliver Addresses.

Enthusiasm Over the Work of Southerners in
the Cuban War.

Atlanta, July 21.—A conservative es-
timate of the people now in Atlanta to
attend the eighth annual reunion of the
Confederate veterans is 50,000. The
disappointment is expressed at the un-
avoidable absence of Mrs. Jefferson
Davis.

The interest of yesterday centered in
the first meeting of the veterans in the
auditorium of Piedmont park. There
welcoming addresses were delivered by
Major Collier, Governor Atkinson and
others. The governor in part said:
"A great many people have miscon-
ceived our relations to the national
government. When we surrendered to
the opposing forces, we granted two
things—the negro as a free man and the
adjustment of the doctrine of secession;
but the state never did surrender the
strict construction of the constitution
of the United States. Whenever this
great question, which divides northern
and southern statesmen, is submitted
to the supreme court, it has always de-
cided in favor of the southern position."



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.

Surrounded by 10,000 of his devoted
followers, General John B. Gordon, com-
mander-in-chief of the veterans, de-
livered an address which thrilled his
auditors: "What is the meaning of
these confederate pageants?" he asked.
"Are they due to any covert or sinister
aims, or in the remotest degree self-
seeking? Do these reunions and popu-
lar demonstrations which attend them
draw their inspiration from any sug-
gestion of disloyalty to either of the
tremendous results of the war, the free-
dom of the slave and the eternal unity
of the republic? The protection of the
negro by southern courts, his reliance
for security upon southern sentiment
and his education through white tax-
ation in southern schools, furnish the
south's answer as to the first. To the
second, loyalty to a perpetual union of
the states and to the honor and glory
of the republic, the south has been con-
tinually answering since the close of
our civil war, and she is answering to-
day by the presence and prowess of
her heroic sons at the front in the war
with Spain. Her Wheeler, her Lee, her
Bagley, her Blue, her Hobson and her
thousands of volunteers, who sprang to
arms at their country's call, are answer-
ing from their camps, from the Philip-
pines and from the jungles of Cuba.
You, my confederate comrades, would
be there if the country needed you.
Many of you assembled here would have
been there but for impaired health and
failing strength. But our sons and
grandsons are there. With our prayers
and blessings they are enlisted in this
war for high and holy purposes.

"Among the great ends to be attained
in this conflict with Spain, the freedom
of oppressed islands in both oceans, the
wider influence of America in the coun-
cils of nations, the increased respect for
her power on both land and sea, there is
still another achievement to be at-
tained, no less glorious and far reach-
ing, namely, the obliteration of all traces
of distrust among ourselves and the
complete and too long delayed unifika-
tion of the American people, which shall
be called in our quest a mere forever."

The oration of the day was delivered
by General Charles E. Hooker of Missis-
sippi, who said that when the surren-
der was made, the confederate soldiers sepa-
rated with their arms in their hands.
He said it was a capitulation, the con-
federates being allowed to depart in
peace, unmolested so long as they ob-
served their parole. There is not one
confederate but has kept the terms of
his capitulation. He spoke feelingly of
the way in which the president of the
confederacy, with supreme abnegation,
took upon himself the sins of all his
people. Only one reason, said the gen-
eral, could be assigned for the failure
to try President Davis. His prosecutors
knew he was not guilty. They knew
his allegiance was first due to his state,
and, as a loyal citizen of Mississippi
when she seceded, it was his duty to
espouse her cause. In commenting on
the fact that the south's representatives
were taking a prominent part in the
war with Spain, the speaker attested
to the bravery and gallantry of General
Wheeler. "They may beat him for
congress in Alabama," said the speaker,
"but they'll never do it," shouted a score
of voices, "but we will erect a mag-
nificent monument to him."

Senator Swam to Safety.

Asheville, N. C., July 21.—United
States Senator J. C. Pritchard left his
home to attend court at Burnsville, and
when crossing a swollen mountain
stream his buggy was overturned and
the senator had an exhausting struggle
with the flood. His horse and buggy
were swept away. The senator was
bruised and received several ugly cuts.

High Price for Cotton.

New York, July 21.—The first bale of
cotton of the crop of 1898, which was
presented to President McKinley by the
citizens of New Orleans to be sold for the
benefit of the United States hospital
fund, was sold yesterday in front of the
Cotton Exchange. The first bid was
\$200, rising by \$50 bids to \$500, at which
price the bale was sold to the exchange.
It will be redonated to the hospital fund.
The price secured for the bale is the
highest since the civil war, when cotton
was \$2 a pound.

Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, JULY 21, 1898.

WEATHER—Fair today and to-
morrow.

Shirt Waists.

Never a minute's let up, never a
day in which you cannot find
some useful necessary article
cheaper here than you have
been accustomed to pay for it.

Today it is Shirt Waists
we have.

The usual \$1.25 and \$1.50 waists
in all sizes and patterns and in
all the best makes at

98c each

Another lot bought by us this
week direct from a manufacturer
of \$1.00 and \$1.25 waist for

75c each

If you do not care for these and
want a better or cheaper one we
have what you want and plenty
of them.

For Saturday.

As usual we have something for
you this week. We will not tell
what it is today but we know it
will please you and help to
make these warm days more
bearable. Read the paper to-
morrow night but if you do not
see it don't fail to come in
Saturday. You will count the
day as lost if you don't.

Boston Store.

Blackinton Block.

"NEWS" IN BRIEF.

The United States supply steamer
Glacier sailed from New York for Key
West and Santiago.

The Millburn-Bass wagon factory in
Chattanooga was burned last night.
Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$65,000.

William Ross and his son were burned
to death in a fire in St. Moise, Que., that
destroyed a sawmill where both were
employed.

A Norton line steamer, which arrived
in New York from South American
ports, lost three of her engineers from
yellow fever during the voyage from
Rio Janeiro.

A steamer arrived in Seattle Wed-
nesday from St. Michaels with 100 pas-
sengers and gold dust estimated at
\$250,000, in addition to drafts repre-
senting large amounts.

The rebellion in the province of
Kwang-Si, China, is being rapidly sup-
pressed. The imperial troops are dis-
persing the rebels and recapturing the
cities and towns they had seized.

One of the surgeons at Fort Myer,
Va., says there are at least 80 cases of
typhoid fever there, most of them not
serious. Four new cases were reported
yesterday, all from the Sixth New York.

It is stated that the movement to form
a big fish trust on the great lakes by
English capitalists has been abandoned,
and that a similar organization backed
by American capital will be formed.

While the Indian agent was paying
treaty money to the Indians at Heron
bay, Ont., yesterday, Constable Whalen
arrested two Indians named Moses for
eight murders committed during the last
four years in that vicinity.

Jimmy Michael and "Major" Taylor
have been matched for the best two in
three mile heats, paced races. It is
probable that Eddie Bald will be
brought into the race, each man putting
up \$50 as a side bet. The date for the
race has not yet been decided.

Mail advices received from Guate-
mala state that the pending revolution
in that republic has reached alarming
proportions. Prospero Morales, one of
the leaders of the uprising against Dic-
tator Barrios, is said to be plotting to
carry the forthcoming elections.

J. A. Campbell, who was General
Sheridan's scout all through the civil
war, has been appointed captain of
volunteers and will be attached to the
staff of General Brooke as chief of
scouts. He will accompany the gen-
eral to Porto Rico. It was of Captain
Campbell that General Sheridan wrote:
"The people of the United States will
probably never know of his inestimable
services to his country."

Bathing too soon after eating has caused
the worst cases of cramps through indig-
estion, even where the digestive ap-
paratus from all surface indications appeared
in the best order.

Do not enter the water in a state of ac-
tive perspiration, nor yet wait until fully
cooled off, because you are then in a state
of extreme reaction, and various forms of
congestion may follow. Take your bath
while warm, after perspiration has stop-
ped, but before completely cooled off. Stay
no longer than comfortable and dress
quickly.

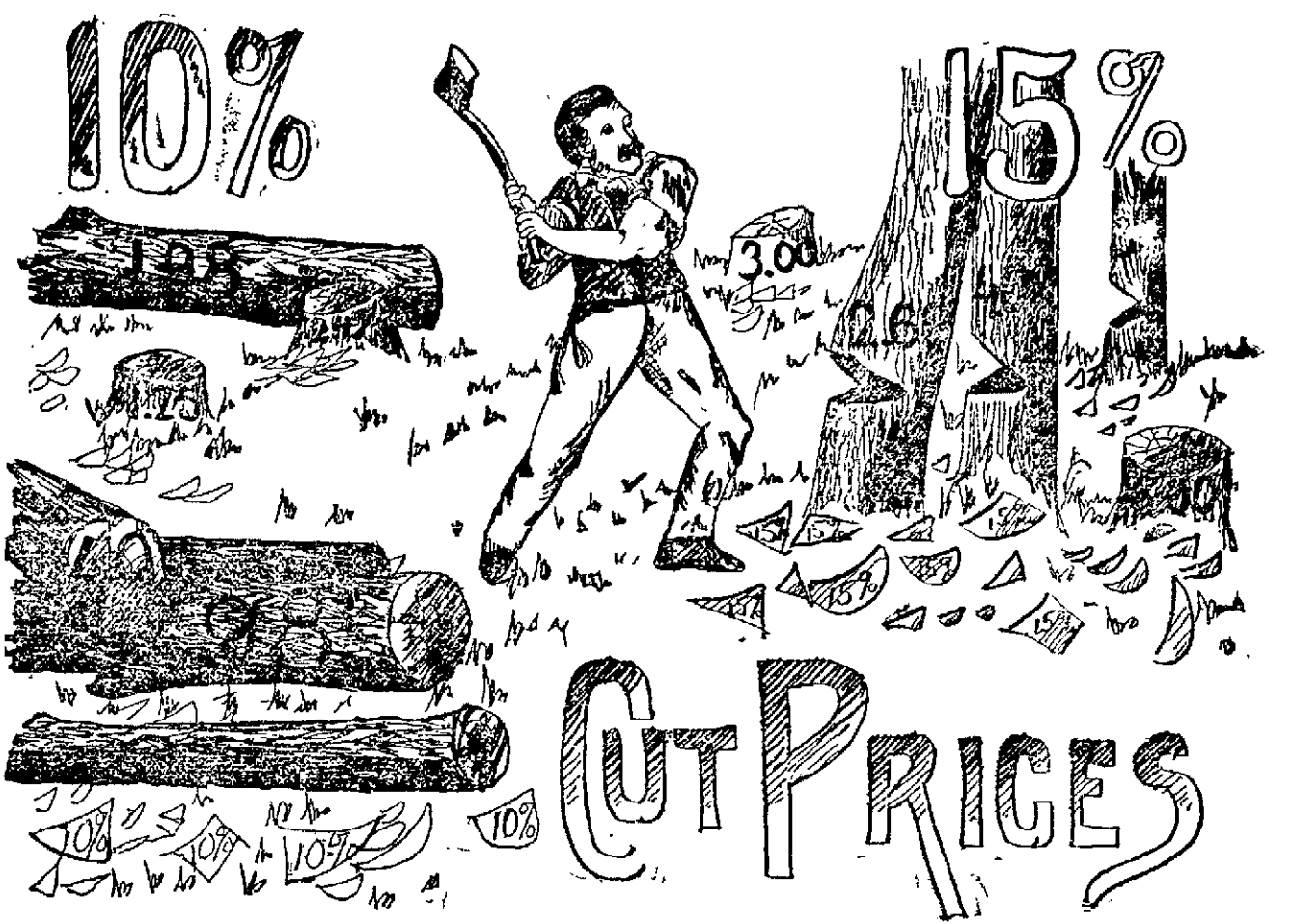
*E. H. Chase & Co's pure barley malt
whiskey is recommended by physicians
for household and medicinal uses. M.
M. Welch & Co. and all druggists.

Remember, the WATCH

That has caused you so
much trouble can be
made to keep time if
taken to



WEBER BROTHERS.



Can you solve the above "CUT?" It's plain enough.
We are using the ax to cut prices off the rest of this
month (July). Cutting from our Cut Prices to reduce
stock and to benefit you. Here is the Sequel to it all.

15 per cent. Reduction

On all Regular Prices of Shoes and Slippers, marked
in our stock \$2.97, 3.25, 3.49, 3.98, 4.50, 5.00 and 6.00.

10 per cent. Reduction

On all Regular Prices of Shoes and Slippers, marked
in our stock 49c., 98c., \$1.25, 1.49, 1.98 and 2.49.

Previous to Inventory

A Forcible Sale! A Reduction Sale and Money Saving Sale For All!

you can procure good footwear with an additional
"CUT" of 10 and 15 per cent. in price. \$200,000,000
Government Bonds are not in it with 10 and 15
per cent. from us.

Our Full Stock of Ladies' Shoes

Especially the celebrated make Edwin C. Burt &
Co., of New York City, are also in the "Cut Price"
ranks.

Burt's Button Boots, our regular price \$4.50,	with 15 per cent. off makes them	\$3.82
Burt's Oxford Ties, our regular price \$3.25,	with 15 per cent. off makes them	2.76
Burt's Oxford Ties, our regular price \$2.97,	with 15 per cent. off makes them	2.52

E. H. Stetson & Co.'s Men's Fine Shoes at 15 per
cent. "CUT."

Men's Patent Leather Lace Shoes,	regular price \$6.00,	with 15 per cent. off makes them	5.10
Men's Calf Skin and Vici Kid Shoes,	regular price \$5.00,	with 15 per cent. off makes them	4.25
Men's Col. " " " "	regular price \$5.00,	with 15 per cent. off makes them	4.25

10 per cent. off....

on all lines of Children's Misses', Youths', Boys',
Ladies' and Gents' Shoes and Slippers, regular
marked prices, 49c, 98c, \$1.25, 1.49, 1.98 and 2.49.

15 per cent. off....

on all lines of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes and Slip-
pers, regular marked prices, \$2.97, 3.25, 3.49, 3.98,
4.50, 5.00 and 6.00.

14c for packages of 25c Shoe Dressing
19c for Allen's Celebrated Foot Ease...

Weber Bros.

82 Main St., (ORIGINAL "CUT PRICE" STORE) North Adams.

Manufacturers
Wholesalers
and Retailers

THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

READSBORO.

Among the guests at the Goodell house Sunday were: F. E. Macomber, O. E. Winer, Charles Darling, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Haskins, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hastings, C. M. Ballou, all of North Adams.

The hot water tank in the kitchen of the Goodell house exploded Saturday afternoon. The water had been shut out of the village main and when it was let on again the tank had got quite hot and the faucet being closed an explosion was the result.

Danette Gore is working on the school house.

Fred Wellman has moved into the John Carrier house recently purchased by him. Mr. Swillington has moved into Charles Girault's house.

Mrs. Putnam Pierce of Jacksonville is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Wheeler.

Mrs. O. T. Negus returned to her home in Millers Falls Saturday.

G. M. Darby and family of North Adams were at the Goodell house the first of the week.

John Moreau has moved to Holyoke where he has secured work at his trade.

A. A. Johnson of Hartford, Conn., is visiting at William Bowen's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Reed of Rowe were visiting at J. W. Harrington's Wednesday.

John Harris and Mrs. Ellen Bogle of this place were married at Jacksonville Sunday, July 10.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mulaney and son returned to their home in North Adams Monday.

Miss Grace Perry of Monroe Bridge visited Miss Katherine Cahoon Sunday.

Orrie Jones has finished work at the chair shop and moved to Sandy Hill, N. Y.

A. Santani is leading the Italian band during the absence of Nanny Maroni, who has gone to Tirol.

Rollin Childs of Brattleboro was in town Wednesday.

Jerry Faulkner, who has been quite sick, is back at work in the store.

Arthur Osborne and Charles Mosher were in town Saturday and Sunday.

Blanchard Clark has joined his wife at Nantucket. He will be gone several weeks.

Alfred Gagnon run a rusty pitchfork into his foot while having last week, making a very uncomfortable wound.

R. A. Levitt and family of North Adams are visiting in town.

Mrs. Phoebe Hicks of North Adams, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Ada Houston.

F. M. Sprague is visiting friends and relatives in Brattleboro this week.

Frank Crozier and son Halsea, will go to Lake Pleasant Wednesday, to be gone about six weeks. The family will follow later. During their absence the photograph rooms at Readsboro and Wilmington will be closed.

Miss Hattie Douglass of North Adams is visiting in town.

William Yates is visiting at Wm. Bowen's.

Wm. B. McClellan, the popular conductor on the T. & W. R. R., has been appointed postmaster for North Hatfield, Mass. He has resigned his present position and will take charge of his office soon.

Henry Crosier, who has been very low for some time, died Wednesday afternoon. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. H. K. Wilson of this place.

At the library meeting Thursday night the by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: W. H. Cooley, vice-president; H. Halsea Crosier, secretary; H. E. Parsons, treasurer; A. C. Niles, auditor; board of trustees, E. J. Buckle, Mrs. M. O. Hixson, C. M. Smith, Mrs. A. B. Clark, and Miss Lula Boyd. The board elected E. J. Bullock president. The board of trustees will hold a meeting Saturday night.

W. S. Kelly of Boston has been in town the past week.

A temperance lecture by George W. Russell of Williamstown was delivered at Music hall Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

Miss Bessie Reynolds has finished work at the Goodell house and has gone to North Adams to work.

Will Wiley has finished work for Ayer & Bemis. He will take charge of the packing room at the chair shop, August 1.

FLORIDA.

Mr. Thomas and wife are visiting at D. R. Gifford's.

H. E. Burdick spent a few days in Gratton, N. Y., last week.

Mrs. F. R. Tower of North Adams has been visiting at G. N. Thatcher's.

W. F. White of Boston has been with his sister, Mrs. G. N. Thatcher the past week.

Mrs. Joseph Billett has been spending the past week with friends and relatives in New York.

Mrs. Della Fowler, who has been in Monroe for the past two months, has returned home for a few days and will go to Charlemon for the summer.

J. B. Greer and wife are both quite ill. Mrs. Greer, who has been feeble for some time, was in a critical state the last of the week.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. George N. Thatcher on Wednesday afternoon of next week. The election of officers for the society will be held at this meeting. A social invitation is extended to all to be present.

WEST HAWLEY.

Mrs. Philip R. Cornell of North Adams is visiting at W. A. Fuller's.

C. W. Fuller of Boston is spending a few days with friends in town.

Rev. Mr. Kebbe of Springfield exchanged pulpits with Rev. T. S. Robie last Sunday.

Rev. T. S. Robie and daughter Virginia, are spending a few days at Laurel Park at Northampton.

Miss Agnes Reid of Boston visited her cousin, Mrs. Clarence Fuller, last week.

On Monday morning July 11, the frost was severe enough to cut down the corn and potatoes in several places. There have been frosts every month so far this year.

Mrs. Lester Meacham of Charlemon is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. W. Adams.

STAMFORD.

The school on West Hill has closed after a very successful term of 14 weeks. Mattie M. and Alta M. aged 10 and 8 years, respectively, children of Fred Leasure, have been neither absent nor tardy during the term, although they have had the longest term to go.

Mrs. F. M. Fuller and sons, Truscott and Vernon from Northampton, Mass., are stopping for a couple of weeks, with her sister Mrs. F. A. Leasure.

Miss Edna C. Skinner spends her vacation at home in Princeton, Mass. She expects to teach the grammar school in the fall term.

Mrs. Lysander Hiltman of Charlemon, Mass., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Salem Harris.

Mrs. Herbert Wilbur and children are visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity. They were former residents, now living in Coleraine, Mass.

Mrs. Samuel Hall, a former resident, visited Mrs. Chioe Baker and others here last week, returning to North Adams Sunday.

Florence Camp visited her aunt, Mrs. Russell in Williamstown over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sanford went to Chester, Monday, July 11, to attend the funeral of John Winchell. Mrs. Sanford's brother, who died in North Adams hospital Saturday, July 9.

Walter Sampson and family returned from Troy and are now stopping in Clarkburg.

As Mrs. Frank B. Dunn was returning from the North Adams depot, where she had been to meet her parents, the horse stepped on a rolling stone near the four corners in Clarkburg, throwing the horse, breaking the carriage and badly frightening the occupants, but no one was seriously injured.

Henry Seeger's sister and daughters are visiting them from Troy.

Four of the North Adams Salvation Army occupied the Methodist church Sunday. They had a large audience especially in the evening, when the people gave them a collection of \$3. They were entertained at Mr. Wilman's and Mr. Fuller's.

Hallie Sanford of Williamstown was at his uncle's, J. O. Sanford's last week, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Fitch from North Adams were in town Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Foster went to Albany Friday, staying over Sunday.

A slight shower came Monday morning.

The North school closed after a successful term last Friday. New for West Hill for the fall term. For West Hill for the fall.

Mrs. Matilda Tabor has gone to Troy for an indefinite time.

Four teachers were absent from the Methodist Sunday school last Sunday.

Lillie Church is visiting her sister.

CHARLEMONT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkes is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Wetherbee of Greenfield.

C. H. Matteson, telegraph operator, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Minerva Boyden and daughter of Conway, have been visiting at Deacon Edward Graves'.

Last week Friday a picnic was held in Clinton Hawkes grove. There were 125 present and all had a jolly dinner. A lively game of ball was played. Cake and ice cream were served.

Mrs. Marsh and daughter of Troy, N. Y., are spending some time with their cousin, Mrs. W. L. Warner.

The Charlemon baseball team on the D. V. A. fair ground last Saturday. The score was 30 to 14 in favor of Charlemon.

T. W. Doane of Hawley was in the village Monday. He is a veteran of the 62d regiment.

B. McClellan has put a sidewalk in front of his house.

Summer boarders begin to arrive, which makes the village quite lively.

Work on the state road will begin this week and is expected to be completed to the east part of the town by September 1. All are happy to know that it is to be built before the show and fair time. So much rain in the early spring and the ore teams carrying 14,000 loads has made the road terrible through the village.

Mrs. E. P. Clark spent Sunday with friends in Pittsfield.

Many of the farmers have finished their haying and report the largest crop in a number of years. Some had to tear down their barns in part, and build greater in order to secure their crop under cover. Some have had to build stacks of hay outside for want of room, in barns.

Mrs. Whittle and children are guests at her brother's, George H. Frary's.

The mine road has been in bad condition all the spring and summer. It was so rough some of the drivers had to tie themselves to the seat to keep from falling off.

WEST CUMMINGTON.

The hay crop in this locality is very heavy, and as a consequence the price of hay is very low. Good hay is offered at \$5 a ton, delivered, and old hay is offered at still lower figures, as the room is wanted for the new crop.

Monday morning, July 11, a frost did some damage, and in many gardens there are visible marks of it on tender plants. At East Windsor, two miles from here, it seriously damaged garden and potato vines. This is the first killing frost that has appeared in a record of the weather, kept by the writer, for 43 years, and only two or three times before has any been seen on that month.

Some people from this place have attended, for two Sundays past, a grove meeting four miles north of here near Plainfield pond, conducted by Rev. H. L. Hastings of Boston. Mr. Hastings preached of the Adventists of that locality 40 years ago, and now spends part of his time in Cohasset, where he has bought a very large library. He is a preacher of a very large experience and ability.

Mrs. Mary M. Prentice of Adams is visiting friends and scenes of her early life in this place, Plainfield and Windsor.



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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the composition, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

What a Boy Saw in Fairyland—A Clever Robin—Bad Manners Barred Him Out.

In St. Nicholas there is a fairy story of the good old kind, written by A. E. Bonser and called "The Treasure at the End of the Rainbow." Here is what the hero saw in fairyland:

A fairy's life is by no means all play—"nothing to do and plenty of time to do it in," not a bit of it! Idleness is misery, and "all play and no work" is, if anything, worse than "all work and no play," and happiness is found between the two. A vast deal lies in taking a thorough interest in what one has to do and doing it with one's might, and of all work that of the fairies is perhaps most interesting.

In many parts of fairyland there are hospitals where gnats, flies, bees and other humble creatures are taken in when injured and carefully tended. There are schools for teaching spinning to spiders and caterpillars and weaving to the weaver bird; schools for the blind, where moles may learn to fly; swimming schools for fishes; flying schools for birds and such fishes as care to learn; perfume factories, where the perfume is made that scents the jasmine, sweet pea, the lily and the rose. There are storehouses, too, of splendid dreams and castles in the air. When you see a baby's face rippled with smiles as he sleeps, you may be sure that the fairies are whispering beautiful thoughts or showing him lovely pictures.

But the part of fairyland to which Nicnack had come was devoted to quite different occupations. It was a store place of wonders. Here the aurora borealis was treasured. Here, too, might be seen an assortment of halos, mock suns, mock moons and the various forms of mirage, but, what was of far more concern to Nicnack, this was the place where the rainbow was kept. When it had done duty in the sky and gladdened the eyes of men, it was taken down by the fairies, carefully dusted and then folded and set aside until wanted.

Nicnack had been full of curiosity as to what the treasure at the end of the rainbow could possibly be. He now found that it is a magic crystal prism. When the rainbow is first set up in the sky, it is perfectly invisible. The prism being placed at one end of the arch the colors are flashed along, and all appear in their proper order. The crystals are kept carefully wrapped in thistle down, and a fresh one is used every time.

This Robin Was Clever.

A little story is being told in Huntington, N. Y., of a clever robin in that place who wrote into its nest a piece of rare old lace. The lace belonged to Mrs. Sammis and was one of those fine, delicate pieces that are treasured with such care by those fortunate enough to possess such heirlooms.

Mrs. Sammis washed it and put it out to dry in a place that she thought particularly safe, but when she went for it, an hour later, it had disappeared, and no trace of it could be found. The robin knew nothing of the value of this beautiful treasure and, thinking it just the thing for its nest, had snatched it up and flown away. Mrs. Sammis had noticed a robin flying by with something white and, suspecting what it would be used for, had her husband place a ladder against a tree and make a search. He found a dainty little robin's nest, with the lace nicely woven among the twigs and grass.

It was necessary to get the lace, and, although the little robin fought bravely, her beautiful nest was torn to pieces and the lace restored to its rightful owner.—New York Tribune.

Bad Manners.

First impressions mean a great deal. "Can you write a good hand?" asked a man of a boy who had applied for a situation.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Are you good at figures?"

"Yes," was the answer again.

"That will do. I do not want you," said the merchant.

After the boy had gone a friend said: "I know that lad to be honest and industrious. Why don't you try him?"

"Because his manners are bad. He has not learned to say 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir,'" replied the merchant. "If he answered me as he did, how will he answer customers?"—Youth's Companion.

We hand folks over to God's mercy and show none ourselves.—George Elliot.

Kansas City has 9,000 employees in its packing houses and stockyards.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Troubles of the Fair Lillian—Boom For a Warship's Newspaper—Men at the Show Windows.

Theatrical circles in this city are very greatly stirred up over the marital difficulties of Mrs. Chatterton (Lillian Russell) and her third husband, whose stage name is Signor Perugini. As is known, the fair soprano and the favorite tenor have a divorce case pending. Despite the stormy surface indications there are knowing ones who say that Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton are very much in love with each other and that the present complications are exceedingly painful to both. The signor's eyes are said to fill with tears whenever his wife's name is mentioned, and she has given evidence on several occasions that aside from the advertising features of the affair it is really unpleasant for her. She was entertaining a visitor when a document from the chancery court of New Jersey was brought in. It was bound together with a violet ribbon.

"It is pretty and tied in a Cupid's knot," her visitor said. "A woman must have had the delicate idea."

"No, Perugini may have had it," she replied jealously.

She was dressed in white and pink, without coquetry, to remain at home after a long ride on her bicycle. The sun came in a flood into her drawing room, ornamented in the colors of her beauty.

"Was it unavoidable that Signor Perugini should have cause to say that you deserted him?" her visitor asked indignantly.

"Oh, we must not discuss that," she replied, in a tone that was decisive.

"Then is there a marriage in the air?" the visitor asked.

"A more important question still!" she exclaimed. "Am I a Blue Beard?"

"No, madam, for Blue Beard is a myth, and you are delightfully real," the questioner replied.

She would not talk of John Chatterton nor of the divorce suit. She said, "On that subject I have nothing to tell anybody today or tomorrow."

Boom For a Warship's Newspaper.

Since the cruiser St. Paul visited this port recently the subscription list of its newspaper, The War Budget, has grown so rapidly that the circulation editor has been discharged because the demand had exhausted the entire first edition. The last few copies of the paper sold at a premium, and subscriptions for the next edition have been coming in from all parts of the country. Such publications are valued highly by souvenir collectors and by scrapbook historians, and in recent years copies of newspapers printed on the field by soldiers in the civil war have been sold for high prices. Editor White of The War Budget has been so encouraged by the demand for his paper that he has announced his intention of issuing it every two weeks during the war. A very flourishing paper has been published for several years on board the cruiser New York, but to a landsman many of its paragraphs are unintelligible. The editor of the New York's newspaper worked up a very respectable advertising patronage on board. In every ship's crew there are a few sailors who, by their skill as barbers or as tailors or capmakers increase their earnings very materially, and their advertisements in the ship's newspaper are usually unique.

Men Before the Show Windows.

Before the window of a Broadway shop the other day a large crowd was gathered. There was something interesting going on just inside, but what it was it was difficult for the later comers to tell, so dense was the crowd of men and women. There was a goodly proportion of men, and they were so intensely interested in what there was to be seen in the window that they crowded each other, looked around each other, and over each other's shoulders. It was the number of men in the crowd which attracted other people. It could not be so unimportant a matter as a pretty or a new design in gowns that would interest a man. And it was not. The shop was a hairdresser's establishment, and in the window sat a woman—not a young woman—dressing a head of false hair on a form and without, as placards in the window stated, using a hairpin. Just what in that operation could have interested so many men it would be hard to tell. It may be that they had a scientific interest in the mystery of hairdressing, or more probably they were meditating upon the kind of new woman which would be developed when the feminine world was emancipated from that hitherto necessary and valuable adjunct, the hairpin.

It may be possible that men have an interest in feminine wearing apparel which they have so far entirely concealed. A milliner who has a corner shop on an up town street and avenue has placards in the windows facing both street and avenue which reads, "Men will please not lounge around these windows."

The Booth Memorial Window.

The memorial window to Edwin Booth has been placed in position in the Little Church Around the Corner. The window, which has been presented to the church by the Players' club, of which Mr. Booth until his death was president, was designed by John La Farge. It represents the figure of an actor holding in his hand a mask, at which he gazes reflectively. The picture is entitled "Vanitas, Vanitatum," and the face is evidently that of Edwin Booth. Many people profess to be shocked at the incongruity of a costumed actor in a church. On the other hand, the vast body of his admirers feel that there is no place too sacred for a memorial to so noble a man as Edwin Booth, and they unhesitatingly commend the design as fitting and significant.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

There is no longer any doubt that Wilhelmina, queen of the Netherlands, is engaged to marry Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, who is now 30 years of age and the second son of the late hereditary Prince of Weimar. The young queen has lately been in Paris seeing the sights and selecting a trousseau. Her dresses, rides in the Bois and goodness of face and character have been items of interest in the Paris journals. They deem it significant that she shops in Paris instead of Berlin and believe the future queen a valuable person to have.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Edward Marshall, the daring newspaper correspondent who was shot down by the Spaniards while taking part in a dash of the rough riders at La Quasina, near Santiago, was born in Enfield Center, N. Y., in 1807.

Mr. Marshall's first newspaper work was done in Rochester, but when barely out of his teens he went to New York



EDWARD MARSHALL.

city and took a position on the staff of the American Press Association. After several years of creditable work there he became editor of the Sunday edition of the New York Press. He has also been editor of The Sunday World and The Sunday Journal and for awhile was London correspondent of the New York World. He attracted considerable attention about three years ago as secretary of the New York tenement house commission by his labors in that position and also through his contributions to the magazines on the subject of New York's tenements.

The Same Old Fighter.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, who commanded our little band of brave boys at the fierce La Quasina fight, is just as full of pluck as he was back in the sixties. General Wheeler is chief of the cavalry division operating under



MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

General Shafter. He was one of the first to enter the military service after the real trouble with Spain began. General Wheeler was one of the ablest cavalry leaders on the Confederate side in the civil war. He was serving his seventh term in the lower house of congress when he offered his services to President McKinley. So far a vacancy has not been declared because of the general's absence from his seat in congress.

How Pierre Loti Met Bernhardt.

Sarah Bernhardt said to a persistent reporter lately: "I have told you everything. There is nothing that remains for me to say. You are as bad as Pierre Loti!" "What on earth has Pierre Loti done to you?" "Oh, simply that once upon a time he made up his mind that he was going to make my acquaintance. First he wrote me a letter expressing his admiration for me. Oh, his letter was most proper, and he did me the honor of dedicating a book to me! I thanked him, but I did not invite him to call on me.

"Then he played me a trick, so determined was he to see me at short range. It was exposition year. My Marie came to me one day and told me a Japanese gentleman wished to see me. You know I am fond of curiosities, so I told the girl to admit the visitor. Parbleu! it was Pierre Loti. I sent him about his business. Another time it was two Arabs who came. One of them, a huge fellow, was carrying in his arms an Arab manikin. Of course the manikin was again Pierre Loti. There was nothing left for me to do but to ask him to call, dressed as a Frenchman of the nineteenth century."

An Eminent Authority.

Senator Stewart was addressing his fellow members the other day on the subject of finances and quoted copiously from what he had called "eminent authorities." At the close of a lengthy extract Senator Hoar inquired from what book the western man had been reading. "It is 'An Analysis of the Functions of Money,' by William M. Stewart, United States senator," was the cool reply.

Captain Bob Is Emphatic.

Captain Bob Evans of the Iowa occasionally indulges in a seafaring explosive more expressive than elegant. After the second bombardment of Santiago, in which the New Orleans distinguished itself, Evans sent this message by megaphone to the captain of the New Orleans, "Say, Folger, that ship of yours is a hell of a good fighter."

The Adirondack mountains comprise

an area of 3,588,800 acres. There are over 1,300 lakes and lakelets, with 20 rivers and about 100 rivulets.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Advertising a Restaurant on the Bowery.

Anthony's Cross-Perfumed Incensation.

(Special Correspondence.)

New methods and sights have been scarce on the Bowery for the past few years, but a novel grade of bustle now holds the sidewalk in front of a cheap restaurant on that thoroughfare near Canal street. The proprietor of the eating house, besides having the common

dissatisfaction with his prints, was expressed by the comparative dullness that reigns in his quarter. He therefore hired a fellow to act as puller in for his establishment. If a pedestrian looks toward the restaurant, this chap at once goes for him, something after this style: "Lookin' for a bite, friend? Here's yer stand, the finest in the city for the money. What'd y' say now to a thick steak heaped up with carrots, for 15 cents? As he scowls his hands indicate a portion about the size of a two quart measure, but his listener is not persuaded, who goes on, "Liver and carrots now only 10, the calf killed yesterday, and the fruit grown in the cellar." Then, finding that the factious doesn't swim out he turns to a rapid recital of his wares: "Ham and eggs now, two fresh from the country and a thick cut, only 15. All roasts 10, bread and vegetables thrown in. All the dairy dishes y' ever see, and the milk so thick with cream y' can eat it with a fork. Cut lets with a round loaf in every one's 'em, and chops from any part of the animal from shin to foreleg, second in as y' order, 10 cents a plate." The listener doesn't warm to any of these delicacies, the honoree plays his last card: "Say, the boss is waitin' me. Go in and buy somethin' if it's more than a little of milk, or I'll likely to lose me new job."

A Cross on Anthony's Back.

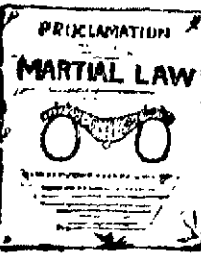
Anthony Kent, 22 years old, of 22 West Sixty-second street, is at the Roosevelt hospital suffering from a peculiar wound. The house where he lives is locally known as the Three Dances. According to Kent's story, his uncle died a few days ago, and he called his friends together for the wake. The only drink suitable for a wake at the Three Dances is gin, and Anthony went to a saloon to procure this necessity.

Here he met several men from the slaughter house district, who asked him to treat them to beer. Kent refused. He says that while on his way home these men fell upon him, threw him down and started to skin him. They began operations in the middle of his back, but were frightened away by Kent's loud cries for help.

The police, thinking from the man's groans after they arrived that he was seriously injured, summoned an ambulance, which took Kent to Roosevelt hospital. The only wound upon him was a neatly cut cross upon his back, which is not dangerous. Kent insists that his assailants were on the point of flaying him alive when frightened away.

Perfumed Incensation.

HOW CAPTURED CITIES ARE HELD



The Yoke of the Victor Usually Galls the Neck of the Vanquished.

Santiago de Cuba as the Grim Archetype of All the Darkest Features of Spanish Sea-port Villainy.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Santiago as a captured Spanish city will furnish many useful examples for the guidance of the United States army in its future campaigns.

In the long run submission is better for the inhabitants of a beleaguered city than armed resistance. For that reason it might be supposed that the non-combatants would welcome the new rulers and work with them for the establishment of order. Social and moral chaos is inevitable after a city has been through an attack. First and foremost the martial domination of the defending army is galling to citizens. Scoldom is the voice unanimous for defense, and in the cities of Spanish colonies at present it goes with the saying that the people are not half loyal to the mother country. They chafe under Spanish domination and become impatient of any military rule.

There is no ordeal through which a city can pass more trying than that of siege and conquest. All barriers of restraint are thrown down. It is a revolution which heaves the dregs upward. Throughout the siege the peacefully disposed look forward to the end with fear and dread. With the capitulation comes the realization of their worst fears.

At Santiago the Spanish authorities have done their best to breed trouble for the United States army. While they have done it by spreading baseless and senseless lies, the lies are first, and it will be long before the best disposed

hand in hand. True, the iron hand of the army is all powerful, but just as you cannot subdue a whole people—not at a stroke. The forts may fall, the army lay down its weapons and the governors capitulate, but the cowardly fellows who are brave only in the dark with a foe at a disadvantage still thirst for a general revenge. More men are required to properly police a refractory captured city than to carry it by storm. It is comparatively easy to shoot down sentinels and patrol squads from behind a door or out of an attic window. The horrors of the Paris commune burst forth after the German army had made its triumphant entry into the city and the civil authorities were using every means to pacify the country.

As a rule, the conquering army does not occupy a city proper with a large force. The troops march through the principal streets as a demonstration to the people and then retire to the conquered fortifications, leaving a strong guard at the more important points, with adequate reinforcements for the municipal police if that is available. The overturned authorities, including the police and judges, are not forced against their will to co-operate with the conquering army.

as his "martial law" order. It provided for the control of the troops and of the conquered people in their relations with each other.

Scott's first conquest was the city of Vera Cruz, locally governed by an alcalde. General Worth was made military governor and commander of the fortifications. He immediately issued his instructions to the alcalde, which were that arms in possession of Mexican citizens should be given into the custody of the alcalde and reported to military headquarters, that all drinking saloons be closed and that Mexican laws as between Mexicans should be enforced and justice administered by Mexican tribunals. Everything was done to conciliate the inhabitants, and they were allowed to leave and enter the city at will between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By Scott's order all crimes of violence and desecration, whether by Mexicans or United States citizens, were tried by a military court. One paragraph of the order provided that in all cities and towns occupied by the American army a Mexican police should be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

At the City of Mexico our army met with the experience to be expected in invasion. Santa Anna's Mexican army evacuated the place, leaving it in the hands of the civil authorities. American troops had broken through the walls in places. A commission of the municipal authorities approached the outpost of the army under a flag of

away. Turning to a staff officer, he said: "Will you have the kindness to go and say to our volunteer friends that it is unsoldierlike, bad manners and dangerous to discharge arms in a city, and say to their officers that it must not occur again."

The officer hurried across the grand plaza to one of the main streets, and while on the way more shots were heard. At a corner of the plaza he saw Mexicans with arms in their hands running, and the firing in the streets increased. After learning that the shots were fired by Mexicans the aid so reported to Scott. Orders were given to the army to occupy all church steeples and the roofs of houses with sharpshooters, to sweep the streets with canister and to break into all buildings from which hostile shots were fired. It required two days of that sort of work to subdue the turbulent citizens.

The burning of Moscow by citizen in-

whether committed by its own soldiers or by the citizens of the territory, are rigorously punished.

Wanton violence against the inhabitants of an invaded country, destruction of property when not commanded by the authorized officer, robbery, pillage or sucking, the wounding, maiming or killing of inhabitants, is prohibited under penalty of death, and any soldier, whether officer or private, of the United States army engaged in the act of committing the violence may be killed on the spot by his superior. All captures and booty belong primarily to the government and not to the captors individually.

Enough has been cited to show that the civil life and privileges of the people in the conquered cities will be interfered with as little as possible. The army marches upon Spanish soil to build up, not to tear down. All civil officers of the Spanish government who choose to remain in the invaded territory and continue the work of their office may do so and will receive pay out of the public revenue of the country. There is no law or body of authoritative rules upon this subject, but the law of nature and of nations and the customs of war prevail.

In general a victorious army of invasion appropriates all public money and all movable property and sequesters all revenue of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation and may, by power inherent, suspend, change or abolish the relations which arise from the services due, according to the existing laws of the invaded country, from one citizen, subject or native of the same to another. The permanency of titles to real estate sequestered, as well as of the changes in legal relationships, is subject to the terms of the final treaty of peace.

The commander of a United States

army which it may take two armies to subdue. Armed conquest of a crowded city dethrones law and order and may dethrone reason as well. If the defense is stubborn and the assailants lose heavily, there are two elements swayed by passion to be reckoned with. Soldiers demand revenge.

One safety measure wholly in control of the inhabitants is to destroy without reserve all liquors. A drunken vandal or a drunken soldier may set the whole city by the ears, and then for a stage of the conquest worse than all others. Human nature has its limits, and a soldier who has fought his way into a city is not in a mood to fight his way through it with the same degree of restraint. As General Scott told his men, assassination lurks on every corner. But after a few assassinations the soldiers take it upon themselves to have no more of it. Then there is war to the knife from street to street and from house to house. And if ever "war is hell," as General Sherman said, it is so when waged by maddened men in a crowded city.

Barbed Wire In War at Santiago.

One of the astonishing spectacles of the Santiago campaign was the spectacle of American troops charging into American barbed wire while from beyond the novel chevaux de frise Spanish artillery and Mauser rifles poured into our ranks a hail of death. The wire was a very serious obstruction, but the soldiers cut it with the nippers provided them, and the Cubans hacked it down with their machetes. Before the Santiago campaign began the government was apprised of the barbed wire defenses

ban revolution began, in February, 1895, Spain purchased thousands of miles of it from us, and Weyler used it in making the approaches to his two trenches as difficult as possible. These trenches are ditches and earthworks, with a block-house or fort garrisoned by soldiers every mile or two along the line. It was a mistake for what the armies of Europe have known as the chevaux de frise, a hastily constructed substitute for a regular abatis (trees felled in a direction from which an enemy may be expected) to stay the progress of an advancing foe. Sometimes it is formed of pieces of timber or iron barrels traversed with iron pointed spears or spikes 5 or 6 feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach or impede the advance of cavalry. At Ladagosa, Spain, during the peninsular war, in the early part of this century, when Wellington's hosts were defeating the armies of France, great service was rendered by chevaux de frise formed of sword blades fixed into beams of wood. The engineer corps of a large army frequently carries chevaux de frise formed of cylindrical iron barrels about 6 feet long, each having 12 holes to receive a corresponding number of spears, the latter being packed in the barrel when not wanted for use. Spain's modification of this device is the use of barbed wire. Washington Irving long ago wrote of "obstruction of chain, boom and chevaux de frise."

It is a statement of interest that the United States sent 150 tons of barbed wire to Manila a few weeks ago, for what purpose can only be conjectured, though Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will undoubtedly make proper use of it.

All this has revived interest in the history, invention and manufacture of barbed wire. There is today in Chicago one of the giant manufacturing industries of the world, the American Steel and Wire company, with a capital of \$24,000,000. It is the sequence of the life story of two humble women of DeKalb, Ill., one of whom turned a grindstone in the woods to help her husband perfect his invention in the summer of 1877. He was trying to develop an idea, but was ashamed to have the world see him at work lest it should criticize him for wasting his time, for he was a farmer. The other woman roused the anger of her husband, who was a storekeeper and was also secretly trying to find an effective means of keeping stock within bounds, because she honestly declared that the other man's device was better than the one he had originated. The two women, however, later helped to lay the foundations of the mighty capitalist concern before mentioned.

It was Mrs. Joseph F. Glidden who turned the grindstone, and it was Mrs. Isaac L. Ellwood who once made her husband so angry he would not speak to her for an afternoon and night. She aided her husband to achieve great riches in wire-barbed wire—that now forms the basis of the great fence-making industry. Mr. Ellwood had more money than Mr. Glidden, the successful inventor, and after due consideration of his wife's decision begged her pardon, accepted her judgment, purchased a half interest in Glidden's fence for \$1 and is today worth, according to public estimate, \$15,000,000. The other man, while not so wealthy, is still very rich. The story of their combined struggles through adversity and the subsequent litigation inflicted upon them is a pathetic one, but finally organized capital rescued them from the slough of despair and made them men envied of their fellows. There are thousands of American soldiers at Santiago, however, who have had good reason in the past few weeks to heartily rue the day when American barbed wire, useful in peace, was made useful in war.

Spain's Coming Man.

There are a good many people who think that the "man of the hour" in Spain is Don Francisco Romero y Robledo, former Spanish minister of justice and a strong character. He is an Andalusian by birth, but looks more like an Englishman. He is tall and has light, curly hair, turning to gray, and his face is proud. He is a man of high position, largely through personal magnetism and oratory. As a speaker he is considered second only to Castelar. He sprang from poor parents and has forced his way upward to the front rank of public life. He has dabbled in politics since his student days, and his pertinacity while young gained for him the sobriquet "El Pollo de Antequera," the chicken of Antequera, his birthplace.

Don Romero is a great judge of bull fights, that being his great passion next to politics. The torero always finds a welcome at his home, where silver mounted horns and other trophies of the arena are to be seen at every turn. As a youth he often donned the silk and took part in the contests as a matador and was noted for his knowledge of the art of taumachia and his dexterity in manipulating the cape.

His wife is a Cuban and owns great estates on the island, so they are both greatly interested in the present war. Their daughters go much in Madrid society and are very popular.

Telephotic Photography.

The great European powers are said to be paying particular attention, among their other war preparations, to telephotic photography as a means of getting information both to fortifications and other objects on their frontiers in time of peace or of the movements of the enemy in the event of hostilities.

The telephotic camera has a combination of lenses so arranged as to furnish an image of distant objects magnified in a manner similar to the image in a telescope. Experiments have also been made with long focus lenses, and they have been found well adapted for this purpose. If this branch is developed as rapidly as has been the case in other branches of photography, not only will the intelligence bureaus of war offices be kept in possession of more interesting facts, but the readers of illustrated papers and magazines will be given accurate representations of battles as they appear to observers at close range.

Had it not been for an American fire engine the entire city of Manila would have been burned recently. As it was, the loss, as reported by Consul Williams to the state department, was over \$1,000,000.

"We never won any victories to speak of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to fight, and when the enemy felt like fighting we were generally on the move."

After the Franco-Prussian war Germany tried to bully Spain into selling the island of Porto Rico, but desisted when Secretary Fish told her that the act would be understood as an "unfriendly intrusion" into the American continent.



CUBAN CAVALRY DRIVING IN SPANISH OUTPOSTS NEAR SANTIAGO.

inhabitants will see the truth. Many won't wish to see it. All colonial cities are alike in this—that they contain many foreigners, many subjects who are rich and are easy going patriots, and last, but not least, a nondescript class, mustering all the discontented and turbulent elements.

The foreigners and the rich subjects are ready to give in to the stronger power, and for that very reason this attitude stirs up the wrath of the masses against their more fortunate fellow citizens and against the conqueror. When the British bombarded and captured Alexandria in 1882, the native rabble was more bitter against the wealthy and the foreigners than against the English. The mob wished to fight and harass the English and took revenge upon the upper classes for not joining them in defense. There were anarchy, rapine and murder not because the English had triumphed, but because the mob hated the friends and abettors of the English in the city. So it is in all cities of mixed population. There can be no unity of thought and purpose, no cohesion on the part of the different classes of the conquered municipality.

Santiago is more than a type for all the darkest features of Spanish sea-port villainy; it is the archetype. Vice, crime and the dirk, which means death, go

for the maintenance of order until the conquering power declares that the subjugated district has been annexed to its own domain.

During the occupancy of the conquered Mexican cities by United States troops the municipal authorities continued in power, executing the laws of Mexico and collecting and disbursing the revenues under the supervision of the United States army officers. Contact between the soldiery and the citizens was avoided as far as possible. This is the general rule because the presence of many soldiers when martial law prevails is a source of irritation to the people. The higher the civilization the greater the distaste for military domination, and the lower the civilization the greater the danger of violent outbreak on the part of the people if the yoke is made galling by the constant tread of armed men.

This country occupies a peculiar situation, and its methods in holding captured cities are necessarily original. We believe in democratic institutions and the rights of the common people, nevertheless we do not make war upon established institutions with which the people are satisfied, whether they harmonize with ours or not. Before entering upon the conquest of Mexico General Scott issued to his army what is known

truce and offered to "capitulate." Scott replied that the city was already in the possession of his troops and that the United States army would not be governed by terms not self imposed. Before the soldiers could be distributed about the city the native rousers a work of pillage and depredation, and the authorities begged the military to hasten its work of occupation. The national palace was saved from its own people by the United States soldiers. When General Scott reached the national palace, he read to those about him an order containing these words:

"Under the favor of God, the valor of this army after many glorious victories has hoisted the colors of our country in the capital of Mexico and on the palace of its government."

"But the war is not ended. The Mexican army and government have declined only to watch for an opportunity to return upon us with vengeance. We must, then, be on our guard. Companies and regiments will be kept together and all stand on the alert."

"Let there be no drunkenness, no disorder and no straggling. Stragglers will be in great danger of assassination, and marauders shall be punished by court martial."

The general's last words were interrupted by a musket shot some distance

condemners in order to deprive the French of a winter asylum within its walls is the most notable example in all history of retaliation by the populace upon the conquerors of a city. In our own history the nearest parallel to the present situation is that of the colonial cities held by the British during the Revolution. In the captured cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia there were strong elements favoring the conquerors, but the mass of the populace sided with the cause of the patriot army, which had been driven out. So the enemy outside had friends and abettors inside, and the invaders were openly supported by subjects loyal to the king. Between these two elements, the patriots and the royalists, there was constant friction.

In the conquered Spanish territory our army has the devotion of all patriots and the hatred of all royalists. Between these two classes there is implacable enmity, and the army must maintain an impartial way. It is the policy of the United States in all foreign countries occupied by its armies to acknowledge and protect religion and morality, together with all strictly private property, the persons of all inhabitants, especially those of women, and the sacredness of domestic relations. All offenses to the contrary,

army of invasion has power to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, to appropriate property, especially houses, land, boats or ships, and churches for temporary and military uses. Private property, except where forfeited by crimes or by the offenses of the owner against the invading army, is seized only by the way of military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army of the United States. If the owner has not fled, the commanding officer causes receipts to be given which may serve the spoliated owner to recover indemnity. From taxation and levy no class of property whatsoever is exempt, but classic works of art, libraries, scientific collections or precious instruments, such as astronomical telescopes, as well as hospitals, must be secured against all avoidable injury, even when contained in fortified places while under bombardment.

Practically the sooner a city succumbs to attack the better for its local quiet and prosperity. For that reason there is always a conflict between the municipal authorities and the national garrison. Human nature is not always to be governed by precepts. The fighting on the outskirts brings the passions of the people to the boiling point. A spark will produce an outbreak of civil ter-

of the dons, and many thousands of nippers were supplied the troops. In some places around Santiago the troops found themselves confronted by nine parallel barbed wire fences, 50 yards apart, covering the approaches to rifle pits. Even when on the ground the wire was a most annoying foe, catching the clothing, mauling the eyes, tripping the feet and lacerating arms, legs and bodies.

While the barbed wire seems a novelty in war it is nevertheless only an accessory means of defense which in somewhat similar form has been used for centuries past by European and Asiatic nations. Despite the comparative ease with which our army and the Cuban allies passed over and through the wire it was undoubtedly a great hindrance to a steady advance, and many deaths and wounds may be attributed to it. The tendency that barbed wire has to spring about to maul in spiral curls—when trod upon is well known. It seems to have centipede claws and points when in movement and must have sadly harassed the American boys as they marched up the hills to the heights overlooking what has often been called the Gibraltar of the West Indies.

One distressing feature of the occasion was the fact that the wire was American barbed wire, for when the last Cu-

band, and the plucky little horse then passed into the keeping of his master's father-in-law, a clergyman. In 1886 he died a death natural to venerable horse-flesh after having seen nearly ten terrible battles, and his body, very skillfully mounted, now stands in a glass case in the library of the Soldiers' home, Virginia.

Mark Twain served for two weeks in the Confederate army in Missouri. An account of his brief military career is thus explained in one of his private letters:

"I was on the back of Sorrel that 'Stonewall' Jackson received his death wound, and the plucky little horse then passed into the keeping of his master's father-in-law, a clergyman. In 1886 he died a death natural to venerable horse-flesh after having seen nearly ten terrible battles, and his body, very skillfully mounted, now stands in a glass case in the library of the Soldiers' home, Virginia."

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came, was a spirited thoroughbred, standing 15 hands high, and \$2,000 was the price paid for him by the duke.

The expression "bottled up," as applied to predicaments like that of Admiral Cervera, was first used by General Grant to describe General Butler's mishap in May, 1864. Butler took 30,000 Federal troops between Richmond and Petersburg, but the southern army drove him back to Bermuda, headed and hemmed him in between the Appomattox and James rivers and the Confeder-

ate lines. Grant said Butler was "bottled up" and effectively disposed of.

General Andrew Jackson was an ardent horse lover, and three fine chargers were always set aside for his use when he was with the army. Tradition, however, does not say that he favored or loved any special horse, but it does say that when his men were making forced marches along the heavy roads he usually preferred to leave his saddle and march with the soldiers.

Generals Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S.

The Prince of Naples is having all the privates in the garrison at Naples taught scientific farming. This is to overcome the dislike for farming shown by the soldiers—even by those who come from agricultural districts—when discharged. The Italian soldier is compelled to learn to read and write, and when he comes out of service it is said that he feels above farming and is very apt

to join the ranks of the social discontents.

One warhorse that has made a splendid record for himself and now has his virtues, name and noble deeds engraved on a fitting tombstone was the little chestnut the great Duke of Wellington rode at the battle of Waterloo. Copenhagen, named after the capital of Denmark, from which country and city he

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Four nice rooms and buttry, including two bed rooms furnished with new furniture, also floor matting. Fine location right on Main street. Rent only \$5 per week.

Tenement on Ballou street, 6 rooms, \$3 a month. Inquire H. S. Lyons.

House with all modern conveniences. Fred W. Reed, 3 Chase Ave.

A large furnished room, with or without board at 18 Foster place, down stairs.

Tenement 5 rooms \$10, 34 High street. Inquire A. D. Howes.

Furnished room, steam heat, P. J. Malone, Centre street.

Tenement on Main street. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup or George Hopkins.

Furnished room. Apply 21 Ashland st.

Tenement modern improvements. Mrs. F. P. Brown, 122 East Main.

Room to rent. Inquire 13 Chestnut street.

Furnished room 3 Ashland street.

Steam heated flat in Arnold place. Inquire 3 Roland block.

Nice tenement to rent, 13 Venable street. Inquire 12 Bank street, city.

A nice room tenement on Holden street. \$15 a month. Inquire 30 Holden street.

Furnished rooms, 15 Morris street. Inquire of Wm. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bank Building.

Room flat, Holden street, \$10 and \$11.

Eight room cottages, new, steam heat and electric lights, \$20 and \$25. Hudson street. Inquire Ralph M. Dowlin's office, 121 Main st.

First-class store, plate front, corner of Miner and Union streets. Apply to Thomas Quinn, 22 Union street.

A room tenement, 60 Liberty st.

Two new Green flats, all modern improvements. Apply P. E. Pike, 40 East Quincy st.

Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. Inquire A. Gallup, Roland block.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Table board and rooms, 39 Summer street, corner Bank street.

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A bell boy at once. The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium.

SITUATIONS WANTED

General housework, girl, 16 years, waitresses, laundresses. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball Block, Main street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LOST.

Between Quiner street and The Transcript office a pair of gold-bowed spectacles. Reward for return to this office.

FOR SALE.

For sale because of leaving town, a cook stove, folding bed, chamber set, two white enamel beds. Inquire top floor, Beer & Dowlin block, Eagle street.

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If you are thinking of moving or hiring tenement, be sure and inquire at our office and inspect the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to rent. All complete, with modern improvements, are new or in first-class repair, centrally located.

BEER & DOWLIN,

Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block.

North Adams Savings Bank.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 129 of the Acts of the year 1896 of the laws of Massachusetts all depositors are hereby notified to present their books of deposit at the bank for verification before the first day of October, 1898. This call is made under the provisions of said chapter which reads as follows: "Section 47. During the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and every third year thereafter, every such corporation shall call in the books of deposit of their depositors for verification, under rules to be prescribed by their respective boards of investment, duly approved by the board of commissioners of savings banks."

NORTH ADAMS SAVINGS BANK, By V. A. WHITAKER, Treasurer.

North Adams, Mass., July 19, 1898.

NORTH ADAMS

Savings Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1848. 73 MAIN ST. North Adams National Bank Building. 6 p. m. President, A. C. Houghton; Treasurer, V. A. Whitaker; Vice-Presidents, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. H. Gaylord; Trustees, H. Houghton, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. A. Gallup, E. S. Wilkinson, H. T. Cady, C. H. Cutting, V. A. Whitaker, W. H. Gaylord, W. H. Sperry, Arthur Robinson, N. J. Milford, P. A. Wilcoxson. Board of Investment, G. L. Rice, W. H. Gaylord, P. A. Wilcoxson.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT ADAMS

How John Fairweather Lost His Life. Brother Stood Near Him.

A fatal accident happened at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, brief mention of which was made in yesterday's Transcript. John Fairweather, employed as a teamster at the Adams Marble company's quarry, had just driven a load of marble to a switch track at the Boston & Albany railroad at Follett Bros. lime kiln yard, near Columbia street. Here there is a large derrick that is used in lifting the blocks of marble from the wagon onto the freight cars. The derrick is in use nearly every day and it was considered all right. Mr. Fairweather was placing a couple of planks from his wagon to the car, over which the marble was to be carried. Chains had just been adjusted around a piece of marble and the crank of the derrick was being turned. The stone was beginning to rise when a guy rope broke and let the main pole of the derrick fall. It fell and the mast struck Mr. Fairweather on the head. The blow drove his head against a marble block and killed him instantly. The men who were aiding Mr. Fairweather were almost dumbfounded and Mr. Fairweather's brother, who stood near, was overcome by the shock. Dr. Dushnell of this city was called and examined the unfortunate man. He found his neck broken, the base of his skull was fractured and his collarbone broken. The body was removed to his brother's home near by and Pickett & McCabe, undertakers, took charge.

John Fairweather was born in Cheshire, son of Robert and Ellen Fairweather. He was 33 years old and with the exception of eight years spent in the West had always lived in Adams. He was a teamster and for some time was employed as a conductor on the Hoosac Valley coal railroad. He was a man of quiet temperament and of a kind and obliging disposition. Everyone who knew him liked him and his death was a source of general sorrow.

He leaves besides his parents in Cheshire, three brothers, Thomas and Edward of Adams and Joseph of Williamstown, also two sisters, Mrs. Walter Cole and Mrs. Joseph Grogan, both of Adams.

The funeral will be held from St. Thomas' church Friday morning. Mr. Fairweather was a member of the American order of Foresters.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT HOSPITAL

Local Volunteers Will Be Cared For There If Sent Home On Furloughs.

It is probable that in a short time the North Adams hospital will have the care of all the volunteers from this region who were wounded and who are able to be sent home on furloughs but must receive hospital care. An inquiry was received at the hospital yesterday asking how many the institution could accommodate, and immediate answer was made that 10 could be cared for. The inquiry came from Sherman Hoar at Washington, through the Springfield authorities.

The inquiry was sent to all western Massachusetts hospitals, the dispatch to Springfield being: "How many convalescent western Massachusetts boys can Springfield or other western Massachusetts hospitals accommodate if furloughed home? Wire to me here."

Inquiries were at once telegraphed or telephoned to the hospitals in this part of the state, and during the afternoon and evening Mr. Hoar was advised that 60 convalescent soldiers could be cared for as follows: By the Springfield hospital, 10; House of Mercy hospital, Springfield, 10; Holyoke hospital, 10; House of Mercy, Pittsfield, 10; North Adams hospital, 10; Dickson hospital, Northampton, five; Greenfield hospital, five.

Of course there are not so many to be provided for, but there is no doubt that all of the sick or wounded western Massachusetts boys for whom Mr. Hoar can secure furloughs will be gladly received and well taken care of during their convalescence in the hospitals nearest their own homes.

There will not be 10 to be brought to the hospital in this city, and from present reports, most of the local volunteers who were wounded will soon be able to go to their homes, but in case they need hospital care, the local institution will gladly receive them.

With the Wounded.—A letter has been received from Corporal Fred Simmons by his parents in Adams. He writes from the hospital at St. Thomas, Ky., and says that both he and Arthur Carey of this city, who is with him, are doing well. He speaks in glowing terms of the care they are receiving at the hospital, and says that as soon as they are able, they will be sent to their homes in Adams and this city. Corporal Simmons has just recovered from an attack of malaria fever, which he contracted while he was wounded at Santiago. At Tampa he met Michael Bowler of this city, who is enlisted in Company A of the Second New Yorks. The letter closes with the hope of soon seeing his friends here.

A LONG DRIVE FOR SHORT MONEY

Young Man Accused of taking a Hired Team Too Far. Court Cases.

Samuel Buchanan took a drive July 3, hiring a black pair of horses from Ford & Arnold. When he returned, the horses were in rather bad condition, showing the effects of what seemed to have been a long, hard trip.

Mr. Buchanan hired the team to go to Williamstown only, but the condition of the horses led Mr. Arnold to make some investigations, as a result of which Buchanan was arrested yesterday charged with driving a false distance. Mr. Arnold, who makes the complaint, says that the team was driven to Hoosick Falls. The case was continued for trial in the district court this morning to Saturday.

Buchanan was held under \$100 bonds. Arthur Buxton, a boy, was in court charged with assault and battery, on a complaint made by Louis Williams. The claim is that Buxton threw stones at Williams.

Two mournful specimens of hot weather incubation also faced the court, and were fined \$10 each. One of them had evidently met some form of complication while under the influence of the cooling change, for one of his eyes was completely closed and his general appearance indicated having been through a hay fever or a prize fight.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

TO ADVERTISE BERKSHIRE.

Bureau of Information in New York City.

Berkshire is getting a good deal of free advertising these days, and the Pressfield Call says there is soon to be a bureau of information established in New York city regarding Berkshire as a place of investment, particularly in farm lands and other real estate. The fact that the state legislature has set apart thousands of acres of land for a mountain reservation within the limits of Berkshire and including the highest mountain of the state has doubtless been responsible for this suddenly increased interest which New York people are taking in these hills of western Massachusetts. The deserted farm lands of Berkshire are destined, it is believed, to become well known to New York money-holders, for a few thousand dollars invested in these farm lands brings in return a large acreage and seemingly immense possessions, then, too, it sounds well in "social circles" to say "we have a reservation of several thousand acres up in the Berkshires." It is believed also that the unused water powers of the Housatonic river are attracting the attention of real estate speculators and that besides the summer picturesque-ness of these hills, they find something alluring in the water falls for business purposes. However, the fact remains that these hills are to be extensively advertised in the big cities and a bureau of information established in America's metropolis. This information comes by way of Chicago, and with it there comes a beautiful tribute to the Berkshire which is one of the prettiest we have had the privilege of reading, and it is accordingly reprinted here that others may also read and learn:

The Berkshire hills have a fame that is widespread and a warm and lasting place in loyal and admiring hearts all over the land. "The Switzerland of America" this delightful locality in western Massachusetts is frequently called. But it needs no borrowed or comparative name. The name of no other spot is fitting to it; there is no other place like it; in fact within itself there is hardly any ten acres that are like any other ten acres, and yet every part is beautiful with a beauty of its own. This wonderfully varied beauty is the most charming characteristic of Berkshire. Its two cities, Pittsfield and North Adams, 20 miles apart, are as unlike as it is possible for any two cities to be; the one surrounded by graceful sweeps of rolling land, in which its silver lakes like glistening gems add loveliness to their exquisite setting, while the mountains stand out in toned relief beyond—a city of broad streets and ample parks and of reposeful beauty; the other surrounded by grand mountains so entirely that when once within their majestic circle you wonder how you are going to get out again (should you ever want to) and so closely that when you look out of your window the first morning you think of patting the back of the

mountain lion formed by two of them, using the stone ledge you see as a stepping stone to the realm of old Greylock, the royal mountain of the state—a city of thickly clustered homes on picturesque hillsides and of an activity and enterprise that even the mountains could not limit, and which could not be content until a hole four miles long was bored through one of the mountains and the Hoosac tunnel gave them another touch of the world beyond and Boston in particular.

From lovely Williamstown all through the country to picturesque Lenox and artistic Stockbridge, including quaint Dalton and beautiful Great Barrington with its demurely pretty neighbor Lee, back to the handsome town of Adams at the foot of Greylock, a favorite haunt of President McKinley's, all through the country is this wonderful diversity of beauty and yet a universal attractiveness beyond compare. Important steps are being planned looking to making better known the attractions and great desirability of beautiful Berkshire as a place of summer residence, also for investment in farm and permanent home property. Rare opportunities are offered in this favored spot for manufacturing enterprises, a variety of which are very successfully carried on there now, some of them the leading establishments of their kinds in the United States, if not in the world. The plan include the establishment in New York of a bureau of general information concerning all parts of Berkshire, especially in regard to real estate. As Massachusetts is about appropriating 10,000 acres of land as a Greylock reservation in the establishment of such an office in New York would seem to be timely and could be made of great value to this desirable and famous locality.

WITH THE NEW YORK TROOPS. Letter From Those Who Joined Volunteers at Troy.

The following letter from P. J. Dempsey, who left with a number of Williamstown and North Adams volunteers to fill the vacant places in the Second New York regiment, will be of general interest as showing how another group of local volunteers besides those in Cuba are faring: Tampa, Florida, July 18, 1898.

I told you I would write you from time to time how we were, but as nothing unusual has happened I did not write. The Williamstown boys in Company M, 2d N. Y., are all well at this date, and still in camp at Tampa. The boys seem to enjoy army life very much though we were disappointed in not going to Cuba last week. More so perhaps as we were all packed and crated. At present it looks as though we would be sent north for a time at least. There has been quite a number of cases of typhoid fever in camp during the last few days due to the filthiness of this camp.

The boys are always happy and almost every evening get together and sing the old songs they sang at home. We feel that, although we may never go to the front, we have done our duty and are not having learned lessons that will amply repay us for hardships in this tropical climate. And most of them say that they would not take any amount of money for their experience thus far.

Yours P. J. D.

Co. M, 2d N. Y. Vols. U. S. A.

Soldiers Will Be Happy. Major Henry R. May of Lee left yesterday for Tampa, Fla., where he will join a party composed of 20 paymasters enroute for Cuba. The party will have \$655,000 on their persons and there is every prospect the soldier boys will be made happy within a very few days.

He Should Be Squelched.

The following from the Detroit Free Press will be of almost equally good local significance:

There is one sort of a man whose value to the world and society it is impossible to estimate; it is so minute. He is the chap who rolls his wheel along a crowded sidewalk and wipes the foot-tire off on your dark trousers, or white marseilles silk, if you be a woman.

The wheel he manipulates is usually of the vintage of '93, and he never leaves it in a rack for fear, likely that some one will steal it for old iron. So he pushes it through the sidewalk crowd. And his way is so nice! He hangs that front tire into your leg as sweetly as though he were doing you a favor, and if you remonstrate he does not wince, only calmly asks why didn't you get out of the way?

There is an ordinance against the one, and there ought to be against the other. Let some conservative councilman take the matter up, and wipe the bicycle pushing idiot from the face of the earth and the surface of the sidewalk. The blessings of innumerable white-skirted and black-painted pedotrans will be showered upon him therefore.

Will Go to Supreme Court.

The case of George W. Bradley of this city, which was to have come up for trial at the supreme court at this session, will be carried over to the supreme court, and will be brought up at the latter's September term in Boston. This is done at the request of the defense, through Lawyer Niles, who wants the case settled finally as soon as possible. Mr. Bradley, an optician, is accused of illegal use of the title "Dr." but not of practicing as a physician. The case will therefore be a test case on the constitutionality of the law which governs the registering of physicians, as no claim is made that he has practiced as a physician, but simply that he has used the title wrongfully, the matter promises not only to be a very interesting one but a very important one for all who are affected by the present law.

Carpenters' Union Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Carpenters' union was held last night, and 50 members were present. Ten candidates were admitted. Mr. Brown of the union gave a forceful address on the benefits derived from organized labor. The committee in charge of the public meeting to be held July 28 reported that the speakers had been secured and all arrangements made for what promises to be a very successful rally. The union is adding to its strength at every meeting, and by August 1, when the nine-hour day is made the rule, expects to include most of the carpenters in the city.

Annual Meeting and Banquet.

ANNUAL meeting shridlu tain tainin. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greylock mills at Greylock was held at the mills this morning, most of the stockholders being present. W. B. Plunkett of Adams was out of town and unable to be at the meeting. The former officers were chosen without exception, and there was little except routine business.

After the meeting the members were driven to this city and held a banquet at the Wilson house, where an excellent course dinner was served.

Very Biting.

North Adams gets an Indian inspection from Washington, but no state road from Boston. Can it be that Washington appreciates the Western Gateway more than does Boston?—North Adams Transcript.

No. Washington appreciates the fact that Republicans of the Tunnel city are Indians; Boston realizes that they are competent to travel the trackless forests surrounding the village without state roads.—Pittsfield Journal (dem.)

Notre Dame Dedication.

Sunday, August 22, will be a day of special interest to the people of Notre Dame parish. Bishop Beaven will be here and in the morning there will be benediction of the convent. In the afternoon a large class will be confirmed. There will be special music under the direction of Organist Brodeur, who will be assisted by considerable out of town talent. The choir is now rehearsing regularly and the music will be a marked feature of the day's services.

Local Man Made State Organizer.

F. E. Ward of this city received this morning from S. W. Gamble, president of the New England Typographical union that he had been appointed state organizer of Massachusetts for the union. This honor is in recognition of Mr. Ward's services for organized labor in this territory, especially in the Central Labor union and Typographical union. He is a member of the executive committee of the local Typographical union at the present time. His new work will take him to many cities of the state in the interests of the union, which is rapidly growing in strength.

CHESTER.

W. F. Keach and Miss A. W. Vernon of Providence, Mrs. A. T. Sanford, Miss Alice Sanford and Mr. Wetmore of Mt. Vernon are recent arrivals at "The Cedars."

Miss Mary F. Munson has gone to Hudson, N. Y., for a few days.

Mrs. P. R. Cole of Williamstown is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Morgan.

Mrs. Alice Carney is in Adams visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Oakman, who have been stopping at the Cheshire Inn, have gone to board with Mrs. John Roffenole.

Charles Ingraham is in Pittsfield visiting relatives.

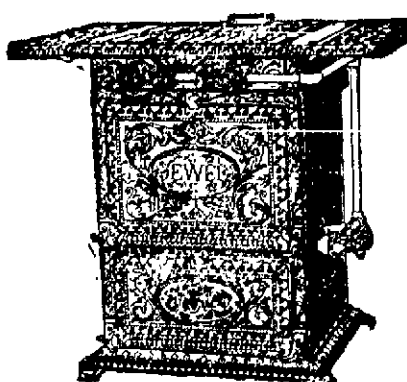
POWNA.

William Hart and his boys arrived home Wednesday from a trip to Amsterdam, N. Y.

The delegates to the Arlington county convention were out in full force on Thursday.

The Transcript's statement that Col. Barber is at the Todd farm is misleading. He is at Chauncey Roseburg's in North Pownal.

Quite a number of children are partially ill as the result of our extremely hot weather.



Gas Stoves

We are still selling for cost these household treasures.

See them at

71 Main Street

North Adams Gas Light Co.

This Is Just the Season

When we are headquarters for

Summer Goods

Our Piazza Rockers and Chairs are of the latest styles and the prices are lower this year than ever before. Do not buy a Refrigerator unless you get a good one. We sell the America which has no equal. In point of construction it is superior to all others. Ask for the Novelty Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove guaranteed in every way. A large assortment of Combination Book Cases just received. See them in my show window. Ten per cent discount on all cash purchases.

J. H. CODY,

Furniture and Undertaking.

22 to 30 Eagle St.

Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges Ten per cent. off on all cash purchases.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On One, two and Three Burner

Oil Stoves for cash until

August 1,

AT

J. M. Darby's Hardware Store,

40 EAGLE STREET.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

We have placed a wagon on the road for the purpose of delivering

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

At Your Door

Our wagon will pass through your street every afternoon and evening at about the same hour, and we shall be pleased to deliver you any flavor of Horton's Ice Cream either by the

Quart, Pint or Cake.

Quart 40 cents, Pint 25 cents. Cake 10 cents.

Orders may be telephoned to us for delivery at any hour

HOSFORD & CO.

Telephone 132-2.

W. H. LALLY & CO.,

Coal, Wood and Kindlings.

Let us put in your supply of Coal or Wood, and we will give you full measure and the best quality at the lowest possible prices.

Now is the time to place your orders, as we can save you money.

If you have a job of grading or contracting, get our bid on the same before placing your orders.

W. H. LALLY & CO.,

24 Main Street.

TELEPHONE 56

Peter Schuyler "Perfectos" \$70.00 PER 1000 10% STRAIGHT. E. W. VAN SLYKE & HORTON, MANUFACTURERS ALBANY, N.Y.

Great Reduction Sale.

We have a large assortment of fancy patterns in medium and heavy weights. Our regular price for these goods are \$2 and \$3 per pair. You can have your choice from these patterns for the next thirty days for \$1 and \$2 per pair. We can give you a good Business Suit for \$23. Our Black Cloth Worsted Suits for \$20 have no equal. We offer this inducement to make business during the dull season. We can give you good pants for \$3 per pair. We make up gentlemen's own materials at reason-able prices.

J. O'Brien & Co., Tailors,

55 Eagle Street.